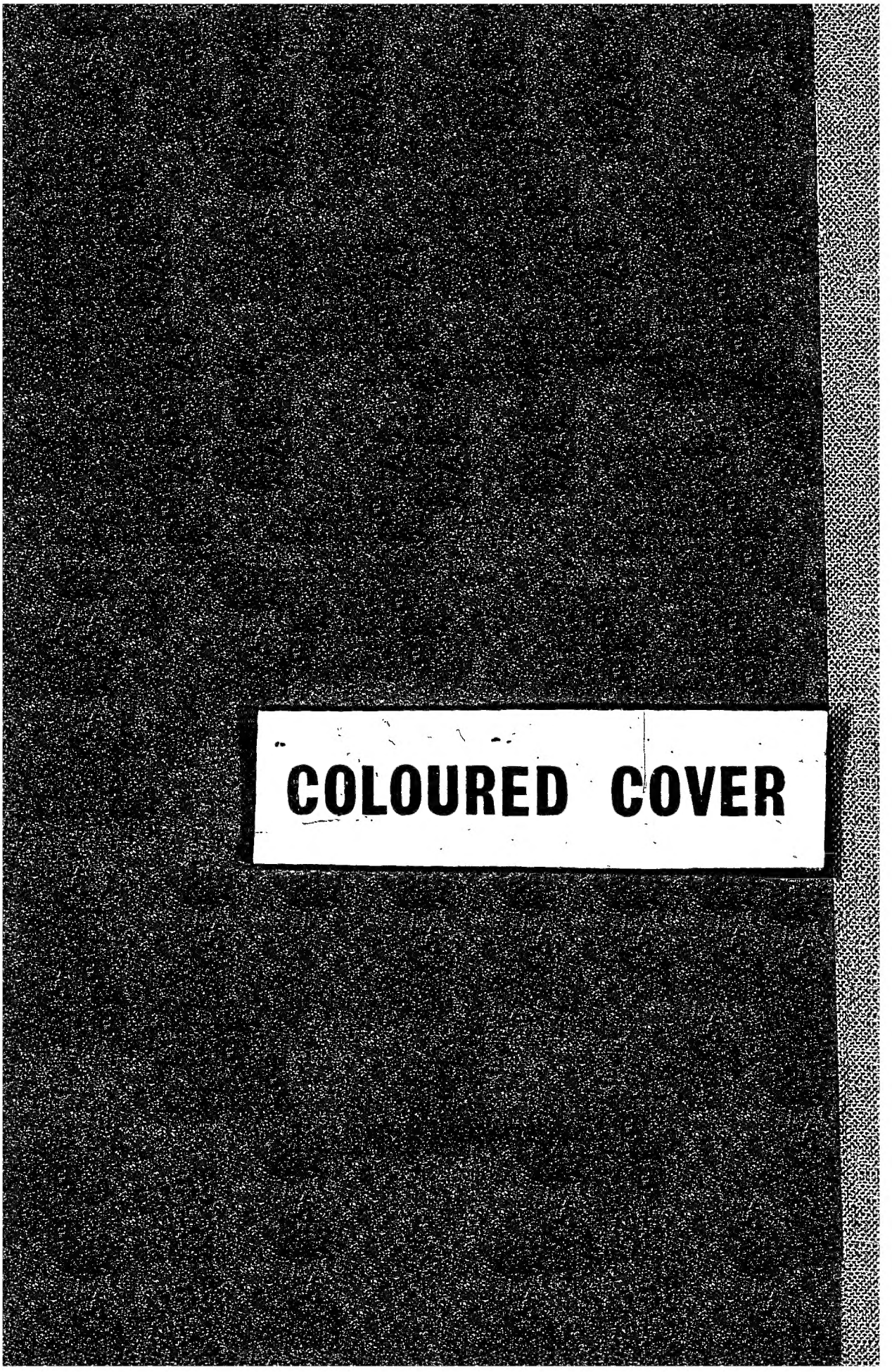
Own Your Own Home

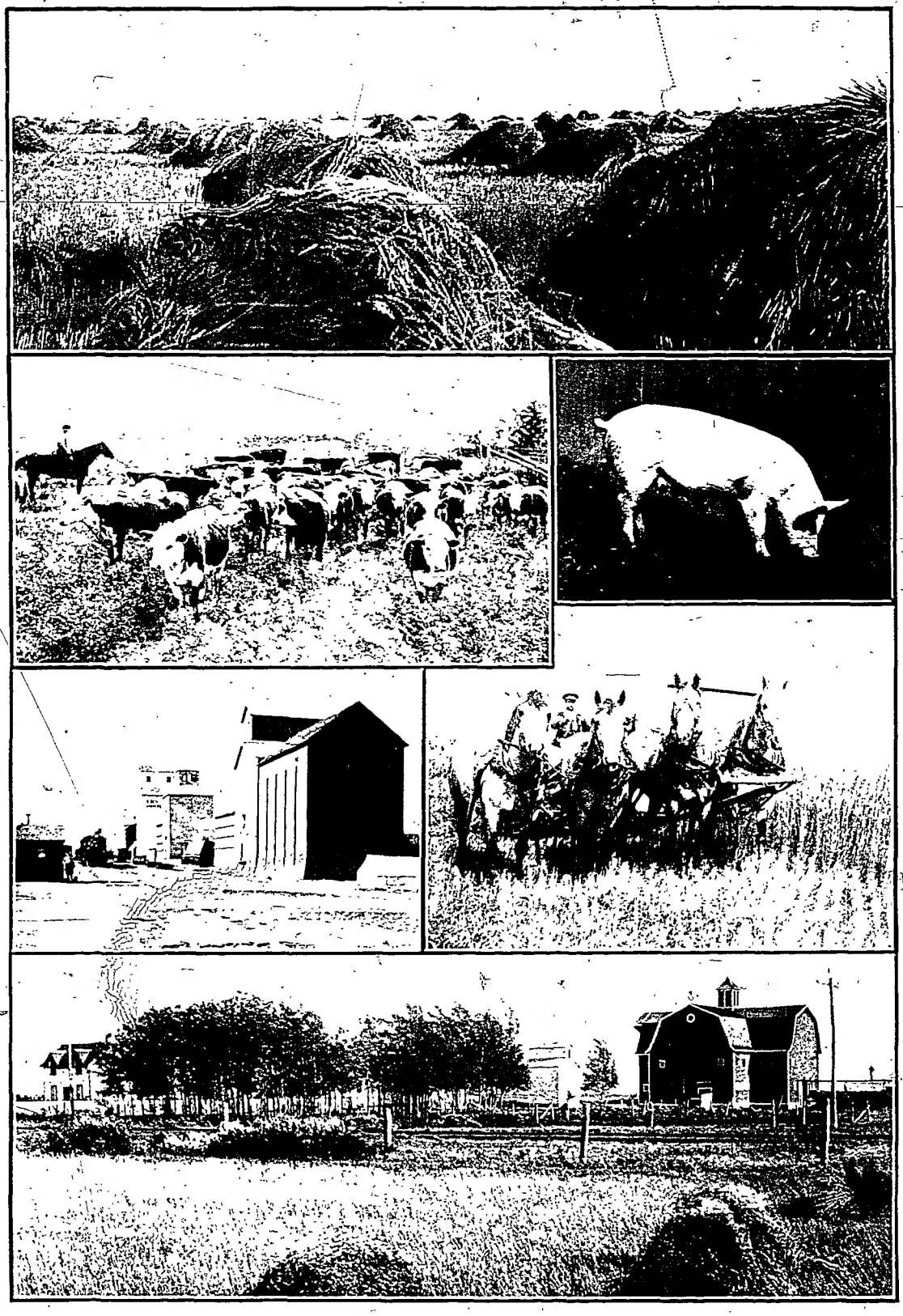

COLOURED COVER

Own Your Own Farm Home

IN

WESTERN CANADA

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS



TYPICAL FARM SCENES ALONG THE LINES OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS IN WESTERN CANADA

Own Your Own Farm Home in Western Canada

CANADA has been aptly described as a land of Golden Opportunities, possessing, as she does, wonderful natural resources in her fisheries, timber, minerals and agricultural lands, as yet scarcely touched. A great share of these resources and opportunities are in the four western provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. This is particularly true with regard to agricultural and grazing lands, and it is to this Last Best West that those in search of farm homes are turning.

It is here that the same opportunities are presented as were found in the Central and Northwestern States when those regions were thrown open for settlement. Here the man of limited capital, the "renter," the man with the will and determination to succeed, can get established under more favorable circumstances than is possible in any other part of the American continent today.

In these marvelously rich provinces there are millions of acres of fertile and highly productive lands available, in districts convenient to railways that enjoy every educational, religious and social privilege afforded by organized communities. These lands are suitable for grain growing, stock raising or diversified farming, and can be purchased at prices and on terms that enable purchasers to meet all payments from the produce of the land.

The Land Department of the Canadian National Railways is offering for sale specially desirable farm lands in leading agricultural sections in the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, at prices ranging from $15 to $20 per acre. Only a nominal cash payment is required, and the full term of repayment is spread over a period of fifteen years, in small annual payments and at a low rate of interest.

This plan enables a man with small capital to obtain a farm of his own and work it without fear of his purchase obligations hampering his operations or disturbing his peace of mind. Crops will look after the payments, as they are doing in many cases today. We want to tell you about this plan, and, if after reading this book you are interested, mail a card to the undersigned and you will receive full details by return post.

If additional information is desired regarding any subject relating to Western Canada, whether it be minerals, timber, lands, sea or inland fisheries, industries, etc., enquiries will be given prompt and careful attention. This Department is at the service of homeseekers, who are cordially invited to make fullest use of its special facilities. Every possible aid is extended in a spirit of genuine friendliness. We offer prospective settlers the practical assistance of the experienced representatives of 22,000 miles of railway who know the country and its resources thoroughly, and whose disinterested advice is of real value in the selection of a farm best adapted to the requirements in each instance.

Facts set forth in this book are correct and obtained from official sources, therefore, they may be accepted as a safe and conservative guide to the wonderfully favored region with which they deal.

To participate in present opportunities in Western Canada one should not delay. There is now a revival of immigration from Great Britain and continental Europe, new industries are being developed, new markets are being opened up in all parts of the world for Canadian produce; there is agricultural and commercial expansion everywhere, and in the new era of progress upon which the country has entered, the opportunities of today will not last long, therefore, we urge those who want to own their own farms in settled districts in Western Canada, at present prices and terms, and be independent of landlords and mortgage companies, to act quickly.

Address enquiries
to

Superintendent,
Land, Colonization & Development Departments,
Canadian National Railways,
4th and Jackson Streets,
ST. PAUL, MINN., U. S. A.

Canada's Advantages and Attractions

It is natural that a man contemplating moving to a new country should study the inducements offered. These should be many and impelling, and he must satisfy himself that the change will be advantageous for himself and his children. Western Canada, the greatest farming and stockraising country on the continent of North America, now open for settlement, amply justifies the choice as the place where both novice and experienced farmer are given ample opportunity to reap from Mother Earth the blessings she bestows on mankind.

Every day men and women and their families from different corners of the earth are arriving in Western Canada, seeking to establish new homes. In the main, they left their native lands because they saw no opportunity before them. They believe they will find that opportunity here. From the British Isles, from Norway and Sweden, from Switzerland and Denmark and other European countries, as well as from the United States, they are coming.

A new tide of immigration has set in. Like the settlers who came before them and who have made this country what it is today, we shall see many of our newcomers develop into good farmers and into good citizens, the type that is required to make the country what it was intended to be. Conditions here are undoubtedly better than in most of the countries from which the majority of the new settlers are coming. This western country is famous for its hospitality and its neighborly spirit. Newcomers earnestly seeking to establish homes, receive a warm welcome and timely advice from those experienced in conditions and methods prevailing here which, however, differ little from those obtaining in the principal agricultural sections of North America.

The system established by the Canadian National Railways for assisting settlers to choose farms best adapted to their needs is the living evidence of the welcome extended to those from both sides of the border, who are sincere in their willingness to join the ranks of the great army of food producers and home builders.

The part played by the Canadian National Railways in this development is outstanding. By constructing and extending their lines where the agricultural wealth promises to be greatest, these railways now have access to practically nine-tenths of the territory of Western Canada.

There is another important feature to be considered in this connection, viz., mixed farming. The market for butter, cheese, eggs and milk is an excellent one. Again, Western Canada comes to the front, offering such pasture and grazing lands as are equalled in few localities and excelled in none.

The climate is positive in character. In the middle of summer it is hot during the day and cool at night, and is thus particularly favorable to the growth of crops. In winter it is cold, but the combination of the strong sun and clear atmosphere is far more healthful to the average man than the humidity of regions where the thermometer may rise higher. In Alberta, the famous Chinook winds from the Pacific Ocean blow through the mountain passes, and their tempering influence makes possible the pasturing of horses and cattle on the open ranch all winter. The superiority of these outdoor-fed beef cattle over those fed indoors has been demonstrated frequently by tests at experimental farms and elsewhere, when herds of each were compared, and it was found that the outdoor-fed steers had more weight and consequently a higher market value than those fed in barns.

The foregoing remarks will serve as an introduction to the reading matter and facts which follow. Suffice it to say that any man willing to work may entrust himself to the wheat fields of Western Canada, secure in the belief that if he fulfill his part of the bargain, the country will do more than meet him half way.

After obtaining full particulars about those portions of Western Canada which appear most attractive to him, the intending settler should take advantage of the Special Railway Fares and visit these sections.

The Canadian National Railways serve the whole Dominion of Canada, from the Atlantic Ocean on the East to the Pacific on the West, connecting the industrial and consuming centres of the East with the most fertile districts of Northwestern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and by giving authentic information and friendly, helpful counsel, is the settler's best friend.

CANADA'S SUPERIOR POSITION FOR WHEAT PRODUCTION

The late Mr. Henry C. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, paid a singular tribute to Western Canada in a report to the President of the United States. He said, in effect, that Canada's yields of wheat are higher, quality better, the cost of production less and freight rates lower, and admitted that the United States cannot do without Canadian hard spring wheat for milling purposes. The report shows that a careful study was made of the conditions in Canada before these conclusions were reached. Mr. Wallace's report read in part as follows:

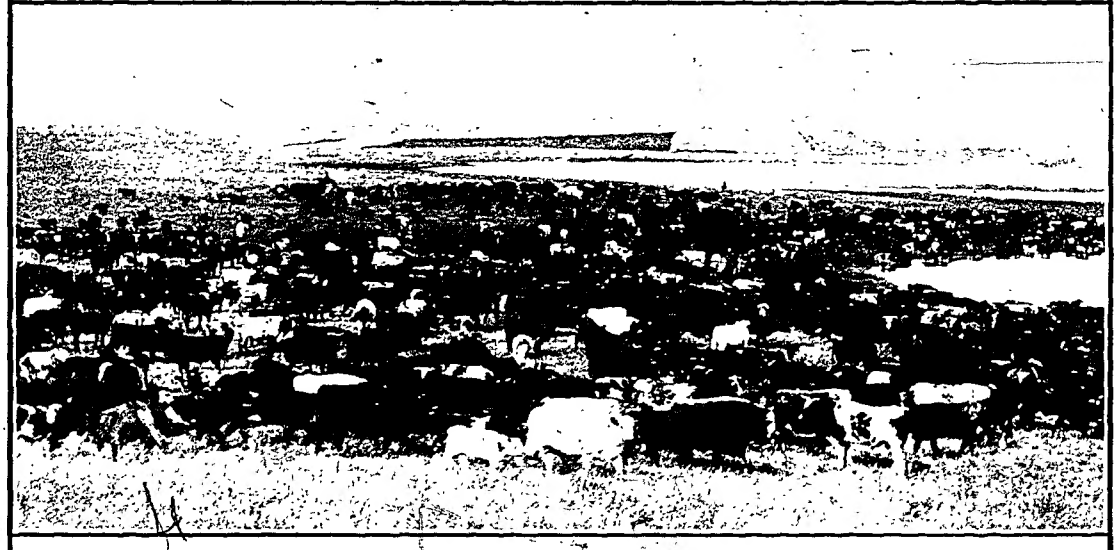
"Canada in recent years has greatly expanded her production of wheat and is now our most formidable competitor in the markets of the world. Her wheat crop this year is almost 470 million bushels, as compared with an annual average production of 197 million bushels in the period 1909-1913. This represents an increase of 273 million bushels, or 138 per cent. The population of Canada in 1921 numbered a little less than nine million. Canada's wheat production is hence greatly in excess of domestic requirements. She must, therefore, find and hold foreign markets for her wheat or materially reduce her acreage. As a competitor in the world markets, the position of Canada is measured by her exports of wheat and flour, which in the year of 1922-23 amounted to 274 million bushels net, as compared with a pre-war average of 94 million. The United States exported in 1922-23 less than 202 million bushels net, as compared with 103 million before the War.

RAPID EXPANSION

"The prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta account for most of the expansion in Canadian wheat production. These three provinces contain 97 per cent of the 1923 wheat acreage, and have produced about 95 per cent of the crop. The average wheat area of these provinces before the War was about nine million acres; in 1923, it is reported at over 21,500,000.

"Although rapid progress has been made during recent years in the settlement of Western Canada, large bodies of virgin land suited to wheat production are still undeveloped. Various estimates place the arable land in these provinces at figures ranging from 170 million to 270 million acres. At present less than 40 million acres are in cultivation, of which 55 per cent is in wheat. A network of railroads covers the southern half of the region and extensive tracts of virgin land lie within reach of transportation.

"The further development of these lands hinges in no small measure upon an increase in population. Immigration to Canada, which was relatively heavy preceding the War, declined materially during the years 1916 to 1919, but has since revived. During the fiscal years 1920 and 1921 the immigrant arrivals in Canada numbered over 265,000. One-third of these immigrants went to the prairie provinces, and a large number of them no doubt engaged in farming.



SOME OF WESTERN CANADA'S BASIC WEALTH

CANADIAN FARMER'S ADVANTAGES

"The Canadian wheat farmer enjoys substantial advantages over the American producer in the matter of yields, land values, the quality of wheat he produces, and lower freight rates from points equally distant from markets. The yield of wheat, which is a very important factor in the cost of production, is materially higher in Western Canada than in many of our wheat-producing states. The average yields of spring wheat in the prairie provinces, during the ten-year period 1913-1922, varied from 15 to 16 bushels per acre. In Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana for the corresponding period, they ranged from 10.6 to 14.3 bushels. Winter wheat yields on harvested acreage in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas averaged, for the same period, from 12.6 to 16.2 bushels. These figures do not reflect the losses resulting from abandoned acreage. The significance of Canada's higher yields is apparent. A recent study of wheat costs in the United States brings out the fact that the cost per bushel, for farmers who had yields ranging from 19 to 25 bushels per acre, was 31 per cent less than for those who had yields varying from 7 to 14 bushels.

CAPITAL INVESTED LOWER

"The capital invested in land is also materially lower in Canada than in the United States. The average value of farm lands in 1922 for Canada, as a whole, was $40 per acre, as compared with $79 with the United States. In the prairie provinces, average land values from $24 to $32; in eleven of the western wheat states the range was from $46 to $110. It is significant also that land values in Canada during the War were marked up to a relatively slight degree. Between 1914 and 1920 the average value of land in the United States increased $35 per acre; in Canada the average increase was only $11. In the same period the prairie provinces advanced on the average from $7 to $11 per acre; in all western wheat states the increase ranged from $10 per acre, in Colorado, to $61 in Nebraska. It is evident, therefore, that the American wheat farmer has a much heavier per acre investment in land than his Canadian competitor and a correspondingly larger interest burden.

QUALITY OF WHEAT SUPERIOR

"Canadian farmers have another advantage in the superior quality of their wheat. It is high in protein and much valued by foreign millers for mixing with softer wheats. The hard spring wheat of Canada for many years has sold at small premiums over both American hard spring and hard winter wheats in Liverpool, although at times the price has fallen slightly below. During the past two years the premiums paid for No. 1 Northern Manitoba over American No. 2 hard winter wheat in Liverpool, when prices on both grades were reported, have averaged nine cents. Sales of American hard spring wheat in Liverpool have been limited and quotations are scattered. When quoted during 1923, the premium on No. 1 Northern Manitoba has been about five cents over No. 2 dark northern spring wheat in Liverpool. The excellent quality of the Canadian wheat is attested also by the fact that American millers purchase and import it in considerable quantities, even though subject to a duty of 30 cents. Canada's more advantageous position in the production of hard spring wheat is apparent. The present Canadian spring wheat crop is placed at 450 million bushels. This volume of superior hard spring wheat competes with the spring wheat crop of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, which is estimated this season at 143 million bushels.

THIS OAT FIELD TRIBUTARY TO CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

FAVORABLE FREIGHT RATES IN CANADA

"As indicated in greater detail elsewhere, more favorable freight rates give the Canadian wheat farmer substantial advantages over a great many American producers. Most of the wheat exported from Canada moves from the head of Lake Superior to Montreal and the Atlantic seaboard of the United States via the Great Lakes. This affords cheap water rates for a good portion of the haul to the seaboard. Canadian wheat also enjoys the advantages of a relatively lower freight rate from the western provinces to the head of the Lakes, compared with the rates to Duluth from corresponding distances in the Northwest.

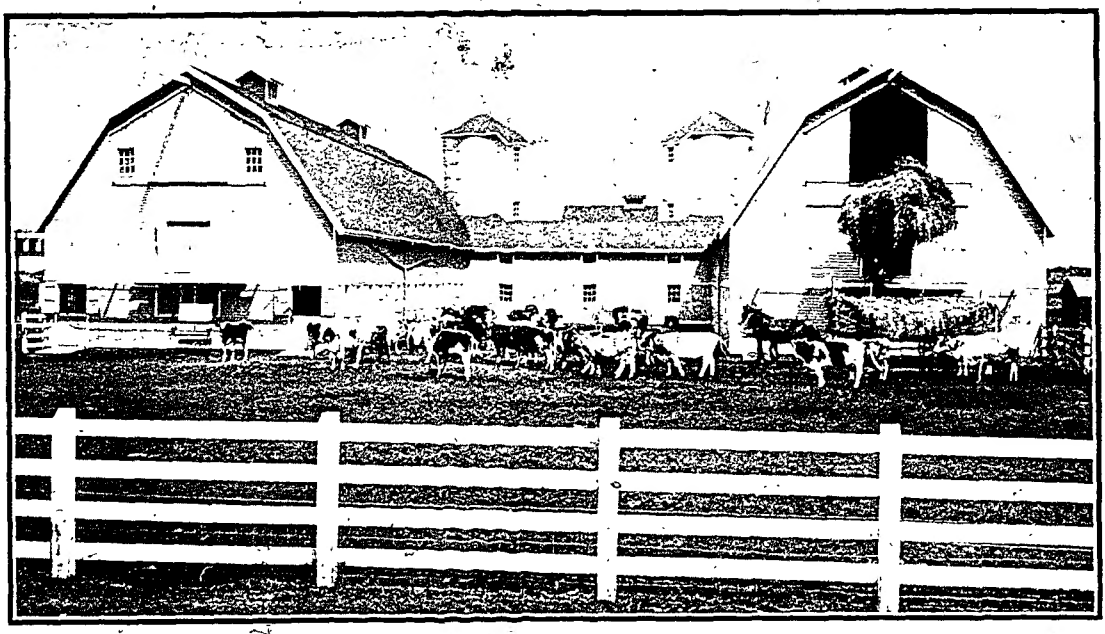
"While satisfactory comparisons between the cost of producing wheat in Canada and the United States cannot be made on the basis of available studies, it is quite apparent that the Canadian farmer has advantages which enables him to produce wheat at materially lower costs per bushel than the American farmer.

"Foreign competition is becoming increasingly keen, not only in quantity but also in quality of wheat and flour produced. The return of Russia will bring back into the market a large supply of Durum wheat, in competition with the United States and North Africa. The expansion of production in Canada increases the quantity of high-grade hard wheat available to European markets, and the flour made from this wheat is gaining in reputation in Europe. The commercial, financial and political relations of some European buyers make it more advantageous for them to purchase wheat from our competitors than from the United States. Insofar as business interests follow the flag, the colonists and dependencies of the United Kingdom and France are in favorable positions for marketing their surplus wheat, and the War has strengthened their positions.

"It is evident that there is a shortage of hard red spring wheat to meet the mill demand in the United States for such wheat, and consequently the market for this wheat is now open upon an import basis, with prices determined, to a large extent, by the price at which Canada will sell spring wheat plus the tariff and other costs of bringing it into this country.

"The market for hard spring is on an import basis, whereas the markets for other wheats are on an export basis with premiums for some of the best wheat. The problem of disposing of the surplus wheat will diminish from year to year as the population increases and, consequently, the demand for domestic consumption increases.

"Relatively high freight rates from the producing regions of the United States to the seaboard are a serious handicap in competition with other countries in the markets of the world. The freight rates from points in Montana to Duluth are from 7 to 10 cents a bushel higher than the rates in Canada for the same distances to Port Arthur and Fort William at the head of the Lakes, from which the rates to Liverpool under normal conditions are substantially the same as from Duluth.



AN ALBERTA FARM YARD

"Freight rates on wheat for like distances from points in Montana to Duluth and Canadian points to Port Arthur:

Via Canadian National Railways
From Canadian points to Porth Arthur, Ontario

	Distance	Freight rate per bushel
Saskatchewan—	Miles	Cents
Maryfield	649	10.8
Buchanan	754	11.4
Regina	794	12.2
Briercrest	854	12.0
Dalmeny	936	15.0
Conquest	1,002	15.0

Via Great Northern Railway
From Montana Points to Duluth, Minn.

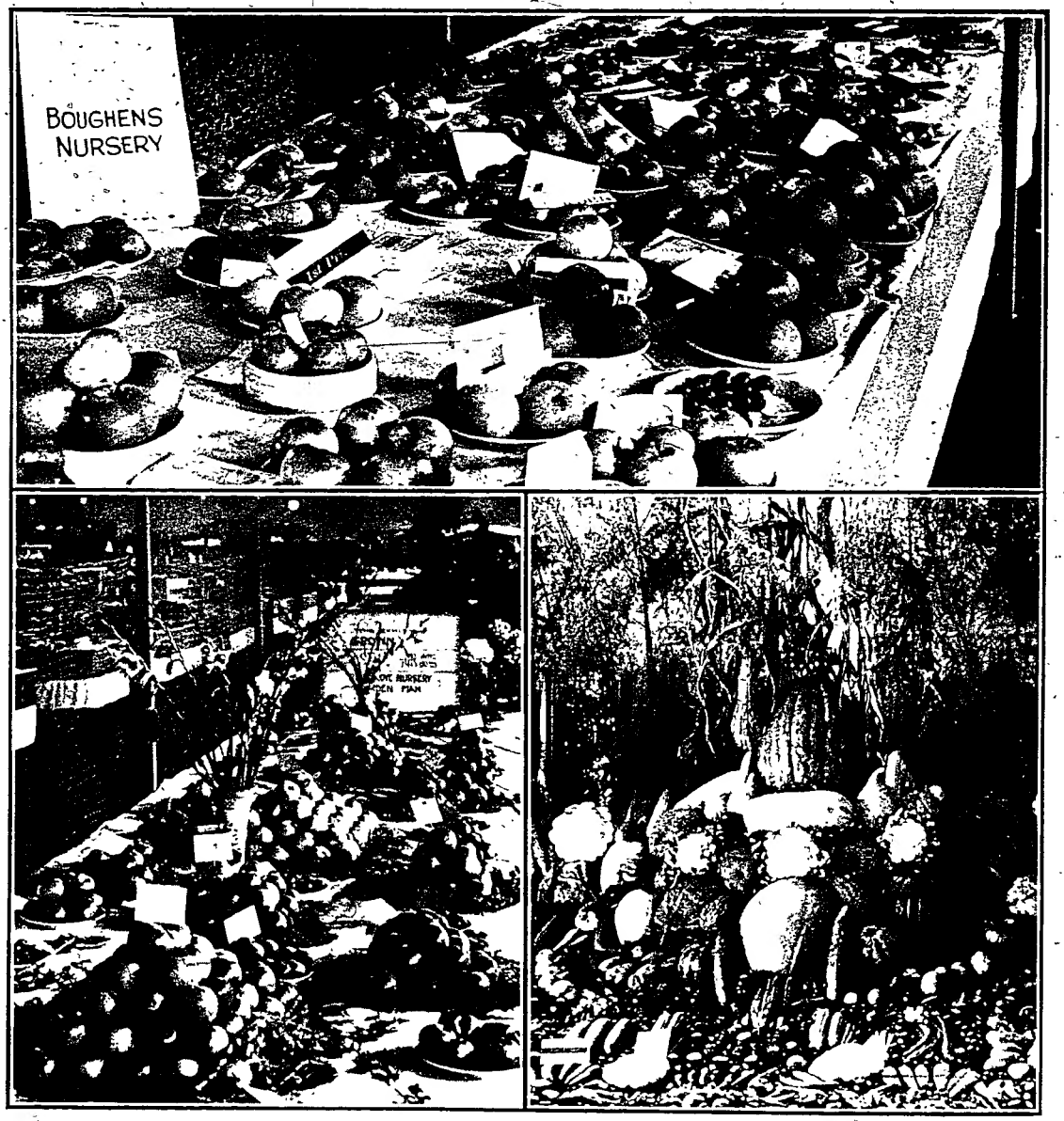
	Distance	Freight rate per bushel	Excess, United States over Canada per bushel
Montana—	Miles	Cents	Cents
Snowden	650	18.0	7.2
Frazer	750	20.4	9.0
Vandalia	797	21.6	9.6
Wagner	856	22.5	10.5
Havre	933	23.7	8.7
Teton	1,004	25.2	10.2

"The highest rate to the head of the Lakes from any point in Western Canada, as shown in 1922 report of the Grain Trade of Canada, is 17.4 cents per bushel from Athabasca, Alberta. From Calgary, Alberta, to Port Arthur, a distance of 1,339 miles, the rate is 15.6 cents per bushel. In the United States the rate from Teton, Mont., to Duluth, a distance of 1,004 miles, is 25.2 cents, a difference of 9.6 cents in favor of the Canadian wheat grower of Calgary.

"It is of interest in this connection that while freight rates in the United States are still 45 per cent and more above the 1913 level, Dominion rates from the western provinces to Port Arthur are practically on a pre-war basis.

"In comparison with the central wheat growing regions of the United States, Canada has an advantage in that the bulk of the Canadian wheat for export moves to the seaboard via the Great Lakes. This cheap water transportation for a good portion of the inland haul, together with the lower rail rates, brings many of the Canadian wheat growers nearer to Liverpool than the producers of Central Kansas. For example, the combined rate from Regina to Liverpool through New York amounts to 29 cents per bushel, whereas the combined rate from McPherson, Kansas, to Liverpool, through New Orleans or Galveston, is 35.5 cents."

It will be seen from the foregoing that Western Canada is in a distinctly favorable position, as compared with any other area capable of growing grain. If a farmer cannot succeed in the Canadian prairie provinces, he cannot succeed anywhere. Is it not a fact that Canada is the only country so far found good enough for Americans to emigrate to? It can be safely predicted that the active movement of farmers from the United States to Canada will resume its pre-war volume in the immediate future.



MANY VARIETIES OF SMALL FRUITS AND PRACTICALLY ALL VEGETABLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY GROWN IN MANITOBA

GENERAL INFORMATION

RAILWAY FACILITIES

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, with twenty-two thousand miles of line in operation, serve all the important towns and cities of Western Canada. On its western lines there are at the present time over fourteen hundred and sixty shipping points.

The early pioneer of Western Canada knew little of the enjoyments of life compared with the rural dweller there today. The continual extension of railway lines affords facilities undreamed of a few years ago, closing up the gaps of communication, creating immense business for the East in the West, and the West in the East, and drawing the farmer all the time nearer the zones of commerce. The products of the farms which are now readily marketed, and the vast train of employment that follows the enlargement of the farming industry, is creating new agricultural centres and causing towns and cities of importance to grow along the lines of this great transportation system.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

An admirable system of agricultural education has been developed through the efforts of the Dominion Government and the various Provincial Departments of Agriculture. This forms part of the educational system of Western Canada and is doing much for all branches of agriculture. Experimental farms established at various points in the provinces have done wonders in developing improved methods of farming, and cultivation of forage crops are being followed more generally than formerly.

In connection with their Colonization and Development Department, the Canadian National Railways maintains a staff of highly trained and practical agricultural representatives, whose services are available at all times to help individual farmers or groups to solve their problems with respect to soils, crops, livestock or any branch of farming. The result has been a great awakening to the necessity of better methods of tillage, scientific stock raising and dairying. The Canadian National Railways have also been assisting the local governments by providing Better Farming and Livestock trains for special demonstrations for the benefit of farmers along its lines.

Farmers are beginning to realize that to get what they are entitled to out of it, they must adopt scientific methods and, as a result, careful seed selection, proper rotation and cultivation of forage crops are being followed more generally, and more dairy and beef cattle and other livestock are being introduced on the farms. It will be years before Europe will make up arrears in agricultural production, caused by the enforced war idleness and wholesale destruction, and Western Canada will play a big part in filling the void. As a matter of fact, Western Canada farm produce is now finding markets in all parts of the globe. These markets will grow steadily. More concise information will be found in paragraphs on agricultural education under each province.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

One-eighteenth part of the whole prairie section of Western Canada, or two sections in every township, is set aside as a school grant for maintaining public schools. This provides a large school fund, which insures the maintenance of an adequate and advanced school system. (For further details, see "Education" under heading of each province.)

SMALL FRUIT GROWING IN WESTERN CANADA

Success can be obtained with practically all small fruits in Western Canada. Some varieties, such as currants, red, white and black; red and yellow raspberries and strawberries can be grown to perfection. Crab apples, the hardiest varieties of standard apples, the American plum, and certain varieties of cherries do well practically throughout Western Canada, and fruit culture is increasing year by year. Wild fruits abound everywhere.

STOCK RAISING

The result of the continued shortage of well-finished cattle, the future price of beef, and the solution of the perplexing problem of feeding the world are vital questions uppermost in the minds of many thinking people of today. There is no doubt that the wide acres of Western Canada can, and will, be made to play an important part in bringing about a proper balance in supply and demand. Before there were any cattle in Alberta, or it was known that it was possible to feed them outside all year around, the Indian hunters could always find the buffalo during the winter months pasturing in the foothills. In the summer the herds wandered on the plains and fed on the prairie grasses. The plains have since become grain fields, but the foothill district, extending north from the international boundary for a thousand miles, will always be a natural feeding ground for livestock. In the southern part of Alberta the altitude is greater than in the more northerly districts, but while the herds in the south have wider tracts of treeless pasturage, in the north, from the Red Deer River to the limits of Alberta and beyond, there are more trees, a richer vegetation and more natural shelter.

Those who have been advocating stock raising and mixed farming for the past few years, point to the number of hogs marketed as an evidence of the increased production of the western provinces. They may also take credit for the increase in cattle and sheep, which is very great, but perhaps not so marked as what has been accomplished in hog raising.

There is unlimited opportunity in this country for stock raising and mixed farming. The country has only to be better known to attract a large number of people, and there will undoubtedly be better returns from farming where animal husbandry forms part of farming operations.

MIXED FARMING

The Canadian West is fast forging to the front of the wheat-producing countries of the world, and "No. 1 hard" is without doubt the best wheat in the market today. When it is considered that the 452,000,000-bushel crop of 1923 was from 21,680,668 acres of her hundreds of millions of acres, it gives an idea of what her future will be.

While much money was made by raising wheat during the period of high prices, due to a great demand in Europe, nevertheless, the farmers kept up their production of coarse grains for stock feeding. Conditions following the close of the War proved the wisdom of this policy, and now, as before, every effort is being made by the agricultural departments of the various provinces to impress on farmers that forage crops and coarse feed in abundance means production of flesh and milk, and that in the long run, the great future of the western provinces lies in mixed farming which will found her prosperity on a more enduring basis.

Mixed farming has always been the rule in the eastern provinces, where the formation of the land invites variety of crop, but it has not been as common in the western provinces, though the practice of mixed farming is rapidly increasing each year. Hitherto the man mining wheat from the rich soil has purchased most of his household food and necessities, his energies being devoted to getting every possible bushel of grain out of every foot of his land, and he has paid prices for his supplies that have made a big dent in his profits. It has now dawned on him that he can raise vegetables and poultry, and supply his own table; that with very little effort he can raise a lot of garden produce and in a very simple manner solve his own problem of the cost of living. Further, that there is an increasing market for domestic neces-

sities, such as poultry, eggs, butter, milk and cheese, which command good prices, and that there are other roads to prosperity besides that through the wheat field.

RURAL TELEPHONES

Already the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have government-owned telephone lines; in fact, have bought out the local and long-distance companies, and the local lines are being extended as fast as the facilities are required and circumstances will permit. There are inter-provincial connections, also connections with the neighboring states to the south.

GOVERNMENT

Canada is a self-governing nation. The duties of lawmaking are divided between the Dominion and the provinces. In the election of members of the Dominion House of Commons and Provincial Legislatures, both adult men and women have the vote and no property qualification is required. The affairs of municipalities and schools are administered by local elective bodies, so that the entire administration of public affairs is in the hands of the people.

SOIL

Nature in her younger days was very kind to Western Canada, inasmuch as the lakes of the glacial eras which covered the plains, deposited the silts and sediments which now form the heavy, rich loam on the clay subsoil—a combination that makes it exceedingly fertile and enduring, producing big crops year after year in succession. This black loam is from one to three and even five feet in thickness, and as the melting snow sinks down and the clay subsoil gives up the frost in the early season, sufficient moisture is assured for the growing crops, if the rainfall should be less than the average. This soil is exceedingly rich in nitrogen, potash, lime and phosphoric acid, the chemical properties most desirable in every way.

NATURAL RESOURCES VARIED AND EXTENSIVE

It is, of course, impossible in the space available, to fully set forth the natural resources of the western provinces, but some of the features are mentioned to give an idea of the vast potentialities of the region.

WESTERN CANADA'S WONDERFUL COAL FIELDS

One of the most important considerations to the farmer is fuel. In Northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where portions of the country are well wooded, the settler has little difficulty in getting all the wood he requires, though coal is rapidly replacing wood in the farm homes for cooking and heating purposes, and is eliminating that heavy chore—wood-cutting. It is estimated that the coal deposits in Alberta cover eighty-one thousand square miles and represent an available tonnage of over ten hundred thousand million tons, while those in Saskatchewan cover an area of thirteen thousand square miles, containing over 59 billion tons. In Manitoba, the coal reserve is not so large; but even there, 160 million tons is considered a conservative estimate. This coal is a great national asset; it will be an important factor in the upbuilding of the country and will have a powerful influence on its commerce. The coal in Western Canada comprises fourteen per cent of the world's estimated supply.

It is a common thing in the coal districts for farmers to get their coal supply off their own farms. Near Edmonton, for example, the farmers not only supply themselves, but they carry coal to the city market and find it a considerable source of revenue in the winter time. The Edmonton coal fields, under and around the city, have an estimated content of sixty thousand million tons. In Southern Saskatchewan many farmers also haul their coal supplies direct from the mines or mine it themselves from the hillsides.

WATER POWERS

Another valuable resource of Western Canada is its water powers. Some day when they are developed, the country will, without doubt, support many manufacturing industries. West of the eastern boundary of Manitoba the water power now lying more or less idle, is estimated at nearly six million horse power. About half a million horse power have been developed, chiefly in Manitoba and British Columbia.

MINERALS

Amongst other national resources of industrial interest are the vast deposits of clay and shale, suitable for tile, pipe and brick making. Building material is in great demand, and there are at least fifty points where there are openings for brick-making plants. The demand is constantly increasing. There are also marls for cement, natural gas and oil. In the northern part of Alberta are immense beds of tar-sand and asphaltum, enough to pave the roads of the whole of Western Canada.

In the hinterland of Manitoba, lying between the North Saskatchewan River and Hudson Bay, there are valuable and extensive mineral deposits, copper, gold and zinc being the outstanding discoveries so far. Iron also exists in commercial quantities. Considerable development work is now in progress and there is assurance that permanent mining will result. In addition to the metallics, clay, shale, limestone, etc., are found. Further south in Manitoba, there are large deposits of gypsum and cement rock, which are quarried and shipped to factories in Winnipeg, where the raw materials are converted into plaster products and Portland cement. The Canadian National Railways give access to the mineral areas of Northern Manitoba and also to such areas in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Central British Columbia.

SHEEP THRIVE IN ALL PARTS OF WESTERN CANADA

Superiority of Western Canada Grain Receives World-Wide Recognition

Since the great American Centennial Exhibition, held in Philadelphia in 1876, Western Canada has been capturing international awards for soil and animal husbandry products that have astonished the world. In 1876, when there were but a few score of farmers in Canada's vast prairie region, and the fur trader still held sway, an exhibit of wheat grown by John Rainer, at Fort Vermilion, on the Peace River, was awarded the gold medal in competition with the world. This was the sensation of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in the Soils Products section, the prevailing opinion at that time being that successful wheat culture in any part of the Northwest was impossible, to say nothing of the remote, almost mythical Peace River country, nearly 2,000 miles northwest of Chicago. Subsequent to the remarkable award, Western Canada's farm products have entered into competition with those of other countries at world's fairs and other international exhibitions in America and Europe, and have invariably received premier honors for their excellence. Awards in recent years with which the public is most familiar, include:

First prize ($1,000) at New York Land Show for best specimen of spring or winter wheat. The judges were three professors of agricultural science, one from Ohio, one from Kansas and one from Quebec. Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, grew the wheat that received this noted honor, and the competitor with the next best exhibit was a farmer from Alberta.

At the International Soil Products and Farm Congress held at El Paso, Texas, in October, 1916, the supremacy of Western Canada grown grains was again demonstrated, when Seager Wheeler of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, won the sweepstakes for hard red spring wheat and barley, in addition to the first prize for peas.

At the Dry Farm Congress, held at Peoria, Ill., 1917, Saskatchewan and Manitoba won seventeen first, nine second and nine third prizes, while Manitoba won the world's championship for hard red spring wheat.

Manitoba won eight trophies, sixty-seven first, second and third prizes at the International Dry-Farmed Products Exhibition; Kansas City, 1918.

At the International Soil Products Exhibition, Kansas City, 1919, Manitoba won seven cups, four state championships, two county competitions, and in addition to this, she carried off innumerable prizes, while the sister province, Saskatchewan, captured a large number of coveted awards.

Western Canada again demonstrated superiority over competitors by carrying off nine prizes and several ribbons for hard spring wheat at the International Exhibition, Chicago, 1919.

Western Canadian exhibitors swept the boards at Chicago International in 1920 and again in 1921. The victories included the grand championships and sweepstakes in wheat, oats and rye, as well as the world's championship in oats, rye and barley.

Prizes won at the International Show, Chicago, 1922, consisted of the world's championship and sweepstakes for wheat, oats and rye, and grand championship and sweepstakes for barley. These were won by R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Saskatchewan; J. W. Biglands, Lacombe, Alberta; J. W. Lucas, Cayley, Alberta, and Nick Taitinger, Claresholm, Alberta, respectively.

At the International Exhibition, Chicago, 1923 and 1924, the world's championship for wheat was won by Western Canada exhibits. For the same years, Saskatchewan and Alberta won a very large majority of the prizes for wheat and oats.

LIVESTOCK CHAMPIONSHIPS

Western Canada's triumphs have not been confined to grain. Since the days when J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, won the grand championship at the Chicago International Live Stock Show in 1912, with "Grand Victor the First," and repeated in 1913 with "Grand Victor the Second," Western Canada has been definitely on the map of North America as a livestock country. The championships won with "Lavender 47th," owned by Beeching of Alberta, in 1919; the excellent record made by the University of Alberta in 1922; the grand championship won with "Blackcap Revolution," the famous Aberdeen-Angus bull, owned by J. D. McGregor of Brandon, who sold him following the show for $15,000, have proved that the Canadian West can produce cattle equal to any on the continent.

In the horse classes at the Chicago International, Western Canada has always been at the front. For three years in succession, Western Canada won the Clydesdale stallion grand championship. In 1920 and 1921 the honors went to "Wee Donald," owned by Levi Weaver & Sons of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan. "First Principal," owned by the Manitoba Government, was the 1922 grand champion, while the champion four and six-horse teams came from a Manitoba farm.

The quality of Western Canadian horses was further demonstrated in 1923 at the Chicago International, when the University of Saskatchewan captured the grand championship and junior championships for Clydesdale mares. In both 1923 and 1924, many other valuable prizes were won in the horse classes, which serves to illustrate the status of the horse industry and the suitability of the Canadian West for horse breeding.

Low Fares for Settlers and Landseekers to Western Canada

FROM THE UNITED STATES

Low fares are available for settlers and land seekers starting from United States points. In order to obtain the benefit of this special fare, you are requested to call on, or write to the nearest representative of the Canadian National Railways, who will be pleased to quote fares and make all arrangements for your trip. Actual settlers or land seekers will have the privilege of the reduced fare for one-way or round-trip transportation. These tickets are on sale daily.

In addition to the above, first-class round-trip, homeseekers' tickets are on sale the first and third Tuesday each month, February to December, inclusive, from certain territory to destinations in Manitoba (Brandon, Dauphin and West), Saskatchewan and Alberta.

FROM EASTERN CANADA

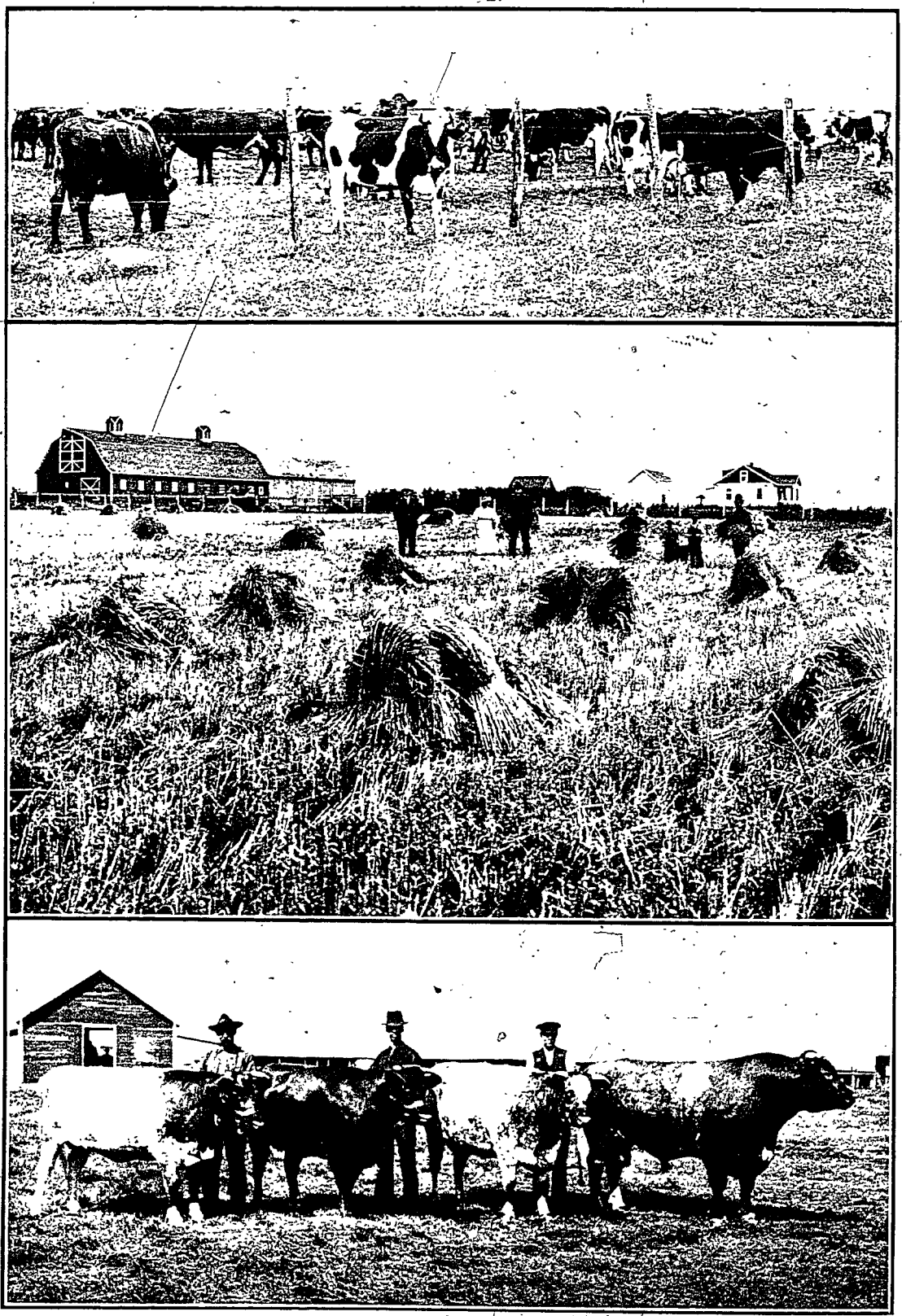
Homeseekers' round-trip tickets are on sale daily, March 1st to September 30th, to selected destinations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, from Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, and all other principal points in Eastern Canada. Tickets are good for second-class passage, limited to two months from date of issue, with privilege of two months' extension on payment of small additional amount. They provide for liberal stop-overs at all points on the Canadian National Railways west of Coughlin, Ont., when tickets are routed via Port Arthur, and west of Winnipeg on tickets routed via Armstrong and Minaki.

THE NATURALIZATION ACT, 1914

Qualifications for naturalization in Canada are:

1. Residence within His Majesty's Dominions for a period of not less than five years, or service under the Crown for the same period within the last eight years before the application;

2. Residence in Canada for not less than one year, immediately preceding the application and previous residence, either in Canada or in some other part of



COULD ANY FARMER WISH FOR MORE?

His Majesty's Dominions for a period of four years, within the last eight years before the application;

3. Good character;

4. An adequate knowledge of the English or French languages;

5. An intention, either to reside in His Majesty's Dominions, or to enter, or continue in the service of the Crown.

An alien desiring to be naturalized may apply to the clerk of any High Court, Superior Court or County Court of the district in which he resides. The clerk of the court will supply the applicant with the necessary forms and instruct the applicant how to fill them out. The fee for obtaining naturalization is $5.

If desired, the names of the wife and minor children residing with the applicant may be included in the Certificate of Naturalization, which confers British nationality upon them.

Persons naturalized under this act shall be entitled to all the political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the obligations, duties and liabilities of a natural-born British subject, and, as from the date of naturalization have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

For further information apply to the Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa, Canada.

Vital Questions and Answers

Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to Superintendent, Land, Colonization & Development Department, Canadian National Railways, corner 4th & Jackson streets, St. Paul, Minn., will bring it to him.

1. Where are the lands to which reference is made?

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

2. What kind of land is it—prairie, park or timberland?

The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia), and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black and chocolate loam, from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil. It is just rolling enough to give good drainage and in places there is plenty of timber, while some is underlaid with good coal.

The province of Manitoba has considerable open prairie, especially in the southwest; towards the center it is park-like, with some timber belts in parts.

The southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta are chiefly open prairie with growths of timber along the streams. As you go north or northwest, about 20 per cent of the country may be said to be lightly timbered, the balance open prairie and parkland. Southern and central British Columbia offer advantages for mixed farming, dairying and fruit growing. There are no large areas of open lands in British Columbia.

3. Then as to climate:

The summer days are warm and the nights cool. The fall and spring are most delightful, although it may be said that winter breaks almost into summer, and the latter lasts until November. Winters are pleasant and healthful. Saskatchewan has the lowest death rate in the British Empire. Outdoor threshing is frequently done in November and December.

4. Is there sufficient rainfall?

A sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in June and July, when most needed.

5. What are the roads like?

Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadway usually graded up, and in some places graveled or macadamized. The natural prairie road is superior to most manufactured roads and affords good traveling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter. Governments and municipalities are spending large sums in road improvements, making all main highways of standard construction.

6. What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?

Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Scandinavians and settlers from the United States (who are going in in large numbers). English is the language of the country and is spoken everywhere.

7. Will I have to change my citizenship if I go to Canada?

No.

8. How about American money?

American money is taken everywhere in Canada.

9. Can a man who has used his homestead right in the United States, take a homestead in Canada?

Yes.

10. If a British subject has taken out "citizen papers" in the United States, how does he stand in Canada?

He must be "repatriated," that is, he must take out a certificate of naturalization, which can be done after three months' residence in Canada, if he desires again to become a Canadian citizen, but he can own his farm or other property and remain an American citizen.

11. What grains are raised in Western Canada?

Wheat (winter and spring), oats, barley, flax, speltz, peas, rye and other small grains. Corn and sunflowers are grown chiefly for silo purposes.

12. How long does it take wheat to mature?

The average time is from 90 to 110 days. This short time is accounted for by the long hours of sunlight which, during the growing and ripening season, averages 16 hours a day.

13. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

Yes, but it is not well to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and becomes workable. Good yields of oats have been reported on breaking.

14. Is there plenty of hay available?

In many parts there are sufficient wild hay meadows on government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. Experience has proven that timothy, brome, clover and other cultivated grasses do well. Yields of brome have been reported from two to four tons per acre. Alfalfa, under proper cultivation in many places, gives successful yields.

15. Do vegetables thrive and what kinds are grown?

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, etc., grown in Western Canada, are unequaled anywhere.

16. Can fruit be raised and what varieties?

Small fruits grow wild. The cultivated varieties include plums, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc. In British Columbia fruit growing of all kinds is carried on very extensively.

17. About what time does seeding begin?

As a rule farmers begin their seeding from the first to the fifteenth of April, continuing well into May.

18. How is it for stock-raising?

The country has no equal. In many parts cattle and horses require very little shelter during the winter.

19. In what way can I secure land in Western Canada?

By purchasing from railway or land companies or private owners.

THE EXCELLENT GRADES AND VARIETIES OF HARD WHEAT GROWN IN SASKATCHEWAN ARE KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

20. Can I get a map or a list of lands vacant and open to purchase?

Ask for a map of any province in which you are interested. From these maps you may arrive at some conclusion as to what part of the country you would like full particulars about.

21. If a man takes his family there before he selects his farm, can he get temporary accommodation?

At the following places the government maintains immigration halls, with free temporary accommodation for those desiring such and supplying their own provisions: Edmonton, Emerson, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Winnipeg. It is always better for the head of the family to select his lands before moving family.

22. How shall I know what to do or where to go when I reach there?

Call at Room 100, Union Station, Winnipeg, on arrival, or at corner Jasper and 100th Sts., Edmonton, Alberta, where our representatives will tell you exactly where to go and what to do, or call on the Canadian National Railways land representative, whose sign you will see from the stations along the line.

23. What is the best way to get there?—

Write to Superintendent, Land, Colonization and Development Depts., 4th and Jackson streets, St. Paul, Minn., for complete information and certificate entitling you to cheap rate. This is important; it will save you money. Or write to a Canadian government agent, as shown on the inside back cover.

24. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian National Railway?

150 pounds for each full ticket.

25. Are settlers' effects bonded through to destination, or are they examined at boundary?

If settler accompanies effects they will be examined at the boundary without any trouble; if effects are unaccompanied, they will go through to the nearest bonding (or custom) point to destination.

26. In case settler's family follow him, what about railway rates?

On application to Superintendent, Land, Colonization and Development Dept., settler's low railway rate certificate will be forwarded, and they will be given the settlers' privilege.

27. What is the duty on horses and cattle, if a settler should want to take in more than the number allowed free into Canada?

Pure-bred stock is admitted free; otherwise, over one year old, they will be valued at a minimum of $50 per head and duty will be 25 per cent. Write to Superintendent for full information, Freight and Customs Regulations.

28. How can I procure lands for ranching?

Grazing lands can be leased from the government. In some parts of the country there are community grazing areas.

29. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?

If a settler should desire to go into stockraising and his quarter section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Dominion Land Agent for a lease of grazing lands for a term of twenty-one years, at a very low cost.

30. Is living expensive?

Similar to the cost of living in the United States. Some staple articles will be found to be cheaper in Western Canada than in the South or East, and some dearer. The farmer who raises his own hogs, poultry, keeps dairy cows and has a vegetable garden will live as cheaply here as elsewhere.

31. Are the taxes high?

Western Canada encourages settlers in every possible way, and shows its hospitable spirit by adopting a taxation system that falls very lightly on the farmer. A low tax is levied on the land, but buildings, personal property, farm machinery, stock and products of the farm are exempt from taxes. Taxes on a quarter section (160 acres) will average in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, $40 to $50.

32. Where can a settler sell what he raises? Is there any competition amongst buyers, or has he got to sell for anything he can get?

There are good local markets on all the railways, and at some points as many as six or seven of the great grain exporting companies are represented by

resident buyers. The farmers' co-operative organizations are also represented at all the principal points, and traveling buyers for general farm produce are constantly passing through the country, so that farmers have no trouble in disposing of their grain, livestock dairy produce at competitive prices. Or, if he wishes, the farmer may ship direct and sell through commission houses. Every possible facility is provided for marketing everything that the farmer has to sell, and he is amply protected by strictly enforced government regulations.

33. Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel?

There are lumber yards at every market town, where all kinds of building material can be obtained at very reasonable prices. In districts where there are public timber reserves, a settler can obtain a permit on application to the nearest Dominion Lands Agent, to cut, free of charge, the following:

1. 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure.

2. 400 roofing poles.

3. 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end.

4. 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.

The settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling. The principal districts are within easy reach of firewood, but farmers are using coal for fuel to an ever-increasing extent. In many localities in Saskatchewan and Alberta, they haul their coal supplies direct from the mines, where they buy it cheaply. In some places they mine it themselves from the hillsides.

34. What does lumber cost?

Spruce boards and dimensions, about $35 per thousand feet; shiplap, $30 to $35; flooring and siding, $50 up, according to quality; cedar shingles, from $4.50 to $6 up per thousand. These prices fluctuate. Prices of lumber are lower in Western Canada than in the United States.

35. Can I get employment with a farmer, so as to become acquainted with local conditions?

This can be done through the Employment Service of Canada, which has offices at the following points in Western Canada:

MANITOBA—Brandon, Dauphin and Winnipeg.

SASKATCHEWAN—Estevan, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton, Melfort.

ALBERTA—Calgary, Drumheller, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Cranbrook, Fernie, Kamloops, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria.

These offices keep a list of applications for help and can offer engagements with well-established farmers at current wages.

36. Are there any schools outside the towns?

School districts cannot exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have been established.

37. Are churches numerous?

The various denominations are well represented and churches are being built rapidly, even in the most remote districts. Whatever his denomination may be, the newcomer will find a community in which there is a church of his preference.

38. Can water be secured at reasonable depth?

In most places it can be had from fifteen to forty feet, while in other places wells have been sunk to fifty or sixty feet.

WHAT A NEW SETTLER REQUIRES

The man who goes to Western Canada with the determination to adapt himself to conditions, will receive a hearty welcome. This is the kind of settler the railways, the government and his neighbor want, and their appreciation will make itself felt. There is plenty of room for all, and each new factor in the development of the country is a distinct asset. The new man can make his start by working with a neighbor and taking pay in the shape of some farm implement, or by giving his own labor in exchange for the use of a reaper or binder on his own small field.

The following are suggestions for those who have a certain amount of capital:

The man who has $1,000.

Purchase a Canadian National Railway farm on the instalment plan and get to work at once. A small house and outbuildings will be required, with horses or oxen, a plough, a wagon, etc. Working out in the harvest season will bring in money to tide over the winter and get the crop sown in good condition. As the crop grows, opportunity is given to make the house comfortable, to look around and plan ahead. We suggest that this class of settler should locate where possible, adjoining a farmer who has complete equipment. Canadian National Railway Land and Colonization Agents can advise as to suitable districts and will help settlers to get located.

THE HOME TODAY

THE HOME DURING FIRST YEAR'S OPERATIONS

What $2,000 will buy.

No farmer should come expecting to make his farm pay its own way the first year. He needs buildings, an equipment, and money for the maintenance of himself and family, until his first harvest can be garnered. After securing his land and putting up his buildings, $2,000 will give him a fairly good equipment to begin with. If a settler locates early in the season, he may get in a crop of potatoes or oats in May or early June.

Will a quarter-section pay?

"Will the tilling of a quarter section (160 acres) pay?" when asked of those who have tried it, provokes the invariable answer that "It will and does pay." "We, or those following us, will make less than that pay," said one who had proved up. Another pointed to the fact that many of those who began with a quarter-section are now owners of other quarters — and even larger areas—showing that they have progressed in obtaining more land, while others still have stuck to the original quarter and have succeeded.

The particular qualities the settler requires are, capacity for work, intelligence to apply the capacity, and determination to "carry on." Given these three, there is nothing to stand in the way of ultimate success and prosperity.

WHAT TO TAKE WITH YOU

VALUABLE HINTS FOR THE MAN ABOUT TO START

The newcomer may start for Western Canada during any month in the year. Railroads carry him to within a short distance of his new home. The country roads are good, and there is settlement in all parts, so that shelter is easily reached. Temporary provision is required for the family's arrival, when better may be made. If going in the winter months, it is well to have a pair of good strong sleds. Take along your good horses and do your own hauling. For feeding on the way, put in two-by-four cleats breast-high on the horses, and fit to fit the end of a stout trough which is dropped in afterwards nailing on a top cleat. If they have been used to corn, take along twenty bushels for each horse, if possible, not only to feed along the way, but to use while breaking them in to an oat diet. You need both hay and oat straw on the cars. Bring all the horses you can, of the right type. Five big horses can pull a twelve-inch gang through the sod, but six can do it easier, and you can use five on the harrow. Bring your cultivating implements. This will save you a considerable outlay of capital at the start, and be worth more to you than what you can obtain for them at a sale.

Bring your best milking cows and also your cream separator. The latter will not sell for much and is useful here, as you will have no place to store quantities of milk at the outset.

Do not sell anything that can be used on your new farm. Old belts, singletrees, doubletrees and such goods are worth far more away out on the prairies than on the old improved farm.

Bring all sorts of tools and wagon gears with you. Anvil, drills, old bolts, screws, etc., come in handy.

When bringing car of settlers' effects, include your cooking and heating stoves; fuel is plentiful; an oil stove is handy in summer.

Have a small tank made to carry water in the cars for the horses, to hold two barrels, about three feet in diameter and four feet high, the top soldered on, with a lid just large enough to get in a pail.

TO FIND LANDS ON A MAP

First note which meridian the lands are east or west of; having found the given meridian, follow the range numbers until you find the number corresponding to the given one, then follow north or south in this tier of ranges, until you reach the given township; the townships are numbered north and south in different parts of the map.

TO FIND LANDS IN THE FIELD

According to the system of surveys in the Canadian Northwest, sections are one mile square and are marked by monuments at the corners. These monuments consist of four pits three feet square and eighteen inches deep, and about five inches apart. In prairie country an iron post is driven into the ground, at the center of this system of pits, and the post is marked with a chisel on its southwest face, with the number of the section, township and range, in Roman numerals. So that one must always remember that the iron post at the northeast corner of each section alone bears the section number. In bush country a mound is erected midway between the pits, and the iron post is driven into the ground on the north side of the mound, and is marked as in prairie country. Pits are also dug at the half miles to indicate the corners of the quarter sections. Midway between these pits a wooden post is planted, with the fraction "¼" cut on it.

Road allowances are always to the north and east of the monuments.

Townships are made six miles square. In order to maintain this size, and on account of the spherical form of the earth, there occur in the surveys in the West what are called "correction lines," running east and west and situated twenty-four miles apart. It is on these lines that the "jogs" due to the convergence of meridians are left, and they are indicated in the field by the surveyor by digging pits in a different position from those on other lines.

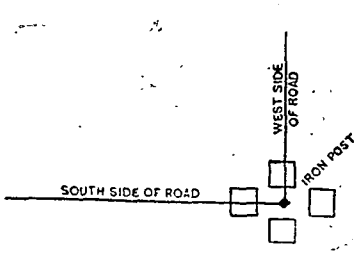
Locating Land

TOWNSHIP PLAN

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	SCHOOL 29 LANDS	28	27	H.B.CO. 26 LANDS	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	H.B.CO. 8 LANDS	9	10	SCHOOL 11 LANDS	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

To find Lands on Map

To find Lands in the Field



Manitoba

MANITOBA is one of the maritime provinces of the Dominion, its northern limits extending to Hudson Bay, as well as a prairie province. It is located midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, close to the very heart of the continent. Every railway that passes through Canada passes through its capital city, Winnipeg. In Canadian history, development and commerce, Manitoba is the middle link; the old and the new East and the West join hands in Manitoba. No wave of prosperity or progress can sweep across Canada without Manitoba benefiting. The unexploited northern hinterland is pronounced by experts to be one of the richest in the Dominion in fisheries, water powers, furs and minerals; there are also areas of land with natural shelter and easy access to water, which make them ideal for stock raising. The older settled portion of the province has already established an enviable reputation for grain growing, dairying and stock raising, and has passed the experimental stages in practically every phase of agricultural industry.

The total area of Manitoba is 251,832 square miles, nine-tenths of which is land and the balance water. Of the thirty million acres of good agricultural land, it is estimated that there are only eight million acres under cultivation. Manitoba wheat is recognized as equal in quality to any produced in the world, and fodder corn, clovers, alfalfas, cultivated grasses, roots and vegetables of all descriptions are abundantly and successfully grown. Corn is now also grown for seed, but as yet on a limited scale.

An analysis of Manitoba farm statistics discloses the fact that agricultural development has been a great deal less proportionately in wheat acreage than in other grains, livestock and dairying, showing a tendency towards permanent diversified farming. During the period of 1902 to 1923 the increase in wheat acreage was only 19 per cent, while in oats it was 114 per cent; barley 255; flax 149; butter 360; horses 124; cattle 122; sheep 303; swine 173. Since 1913 acreage sown to brome grass has increased from 24,912 to 88,000 acres, clovers from 5,328 to 56,000; alfalfa from 4,709 to 7,300; fodder corn from 20,223 to 32,000 acres. Eighty thousand acres were under crop to timothy in 1923.

LIVESTOCK

Manitoba-bred livestock has won premier honors in the leading show rings of America, notably at the great Chicago International. This fact is more significant when viewed as the result of the short time that the farmers of this province have engaged in the livestock industry, compared with other agricultural countries competing on a level footing in the show ring.

Cattle raising is increasing. Manitoba farmers each year purchase several thousand (17,732 head in 1923) of partially grown cattle, known as "feeders," at the Public Stock Yards at Winnipeg, and take them to their farms to be fattened. Many such cattle are shipped to Winnipeg from Saskatchewan and Alberta, and are procurable in the autumn at a price per pound very much below the figures obtainable for fat cattle during the spring following. This fattening of steers during the winter, therefore, is a promising and growing industry, and Manitoba farmers, because of the proximity to the large Winnipeg stock yards, have a great advantage in the ease and cheapness with which they can procure the right kind of animals.

Sheep could profitably be kept very much more extensively. The sheep supplied by Manitoba farmers are not enough, by several thousands, to meet the needs of the Winnipeg killing houses alone. There is a fairly good wool market in Canada. The climate suits sheep exactly.

Pigs are an important class of livestock here. All kinds of cereals are cheaply grown in quantity for feed. Government grading of hogs, at the public stock yards, has been set up, and shipments of "Wiltshire" sides to Great Britain are being made. Wintering of pigs in cheap pole and straw shelters is successful.

Horses— A few are shipped to Eastern and Western markets, but local markets usually absorb the surplus available for sale. The progress made in the raising of draft and general-purpose horses has been phenomenal in recent years, as evidenced by the fact that Manitoba produced the champion six-horse team shown at Chicago in 1922.

DAIRYING

With the more general adoption of the mixed farming principle, the dairying industry is developing rapidly. From a butter-importing country a few years ago, Manitoba is now exporting large quantities of creamery butter, 180 carloads being shipped out in 1923. This butter averaged 34 cents at the factories. In the neighborhood of the cities, the milk industry is an important one. The cheese industry is also making steady gains. There are now 14 factories in operation, 10 more than were operating in 1923. There are 53 creameries operating actively. In 1923 the value of milk products aggregated $12,497,944.04.

The production of succulent feeds, the common use of silos, splendid supplies of pure water, and abundance of pasture, together with a home market demanding the highest quality of produce, which always brings a good price, are some of the factors answerable for the flourishing condition of the dairy industry in Manitoba. Animal diseases are little known in Western Canada.

FISH AND GAME

There are several large lakes and many rivers in Manitoba in which the very finest fresh water fish abound, such as whitefish, pickerel, pike, perch and sturgeon, and in the northern waters which empty into Hudson Bay, lake and sea trout.

The commercial fisheries of the province are quite extensive, large quantities of fish being exported during both the summer and winter to the United States and Eastern Canada. Settlers may net fish for their own use by paying a nominal fee, and anglers enjoy good sport with rod and line.

Prairie chicken and partridge are found in all parts of the country and big game, such as moose, elk, deer and caribou, are plentiful in the forests, within easy reach of Canadian National Railways, so that hunters do not have to go far afield to secure trophies of the chase.

POULTRY

Manitoba farms in 1923 sent to market 12 million dozen eggs, which realized approximately, on the initial prices to producers, a total of $2,280,000. Dressed poultry to the value of $1,045,750 was also marketed by the farmers, turkeys accounting for $225,000 of the sum and chickens $750,000. This branch of industry is also showing rapid expansion on western farms, due not alone to the good prices prevailing, but in great measure to the fact that the boys and girls have been encouraged to take an active practical interest in the work for their own instruction and financial benefit. While the poultry industry is as yet largely domestic, it has been well established that soil, climate and an abundance of cheaply grown feeds make Manitoba admirably suited to poultry raising. All the ordinary breeds of chicken, turkeys, geese and ducks do well. Chickens and turkeys especially promise well for the future. Enterprising poultrymen procure new-laid eggs all winter and sell them at high prices.

HONEY

It has been discovered in the last few years that Manitoba has great possibilities in honey production. A wonderful springtime, breaking from winter with one plunge (Manitoba has little or no cloudy weather, as experienced in maritime locations), an abundant flora springing from a soil rich in lime, causing it to yield an enormous amount of nectar; and a short season grouping these nectar producers in a manner to fill all gaps in the honey flow. Manitoba's honey crop is increasing at the rate of a million pounds a year. In 1921, the crop reported aggregated 904,000 pounds; in 1922, 1,800,000 pounds; in 1923, 3,041,712 pounds. The average per hive in 1923 was 156 pounds. This rapid increase is accounted for by the fact that the government of this province has gone seriously into the bee business and has provided experts to assist all those who are anxious to begin. Manitoba has always been considered only as a grain growing province, and although fruit is being grown in increasing quantities, it still imports the bulk of its fruit, and wherever fruit is scarce, honey finds a market. It will be years before this province catches up with its home market in these two products. The aggregate value of the honey produced in 1923 was $456,256. The industry has now reached such a stage that a pool is being organized to handle the output co-operatively.

EDUCATIONAL

Manitoba has over 2,000 public schools, and a number of secondary schools, business colleges, a university with six colleges affiliated, and an agricultural college. The latter has a large teaching staff of men who know farming conditions thoroughly, and are thus able to render expert advice and assistance in the selection of seeds, what varieties to grow, the preparation of land, feeding and care of livestock, poultry raising, and all other important features of straight grain growing or mixed farming. Timely bulletins are prepared and distributed to farmers free of charge. This is one of Canada's leading agricultural schools. Public schools in the province are supported by local taxation and also by government grants, and a high standard of education is maintained. Consolidated schools, in which children from sparsely settled territory are assembled in modern buildings at central points, are numerous and very popular. There are over 100 such schools in the province. This plan makes for economy, efficiency and convenience, and is a vast improvement on the old system by which pupils were taught in small numbers and under more or less favorable conditions in their individual district schools.

The University of Manitoba has faculties in arts, science, law, medicine, engineering, architecture, pharmacy and agriculture. University work is also done at Brandon. Business colleges for stenographers, bookkeepers, etc., are established in the cities.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

In addition to Experimental and Demonstration Farms, agricultural instruction is taken to the farmers through such agencies as extension lectures and teachers of domestic science, home-nursing, dressmaking, millinery, canning and preserving. In connection with rural schools, there are boys' and girls' clubs, the total membership of which already exceeds 30,000. Agricultural societies number 80, with a total membership of 11,000. Ploughing matches, boys' club fairs, better farming trains and better farming competitions are among the many features of agricultural development.

TELEPHONES, RADIO, ETC.

A perfect network of rural telephone systems completely covers the settled areas of the province, amounting to 54,020 miles of rural line and 21,013 miles of long-distance lines. There are 59,170 telephones. Practically every improved farm enjoys the use of a telephone. There is connection with other western provinces and also with neighboring states of the Union to the south. The system is extended as necessity arises. In addition to this asset to a convenient and comfortable home, up-to-date systems for lighting purposes are installed, which often extend to the outbuildings as well. The automobile has also been accepted as a necessity in rural life and few farm homes are without one. The radio is established throughout the province and regular news services and entertainment programs are furnished by the Canadian National Railways, which maintain broadcasting stations at all principal cities of the Dominion.

RAILWAYS

In no province of Canada can the inhabitants boast of a more complete railway service. This fact can be demonstrated by a careful consideration of the facilities utilized for the handling of grain crops during the fall months. There are 4,381 miles of railway in the province, of which 2,643 miles are operated by the Canadian National Railways, a publicly-owned system.

ELEVATORS

The grain elevators of this province are licensed and under government supervision. The purchasing of grain is controlled by the Canada Grain Act, a Dominion measure which is enforced with great precision. There are 696 country elevators with a total capacity of 22,000,000 bushels, and five interior elevators with a capacity of 2,235,000 bushels; altogether there is a total of 701 located at 383 stations, with a total capacity of 24,235,000 bushels of grain.

Prior to the advent of the War it was estimated that Manitoba had 47,000 resident farmers, which represented an individual annual production of over $4,000. In 1917, at the Dry Farming Congress at Peoria, Illinois, the sweepstake championship for oats, barley, rye and flax were secured by the Manitoba farmers in world-wide competition. In 1918, at Kansas City, Manitoba farmers were even more successful. This fact, coupled with the winning for two years in succession of the championship at Chicago, by Mr. J. D. McGregor with his Aberdeen-Angus steers and, in 1923, with a sire from the same herd, all Manitoba-bred and fed on Manitoba-grown food, demonstrates very clearly the possibilities of the province with respect to livestock production as well as grain growing.

MONEY FOR THE FARMER

The Manitoba Farm Loans Association, formed in 1917, and operated by the Manitoba Government, lends money on farm mortgages on thirty-year terms, repayable in equal annual payments of interest and principal at 6 and 7 per cent, with privilege of earlier repayment and with interest on unpaid principal only. Up to July, 1923, $8,708,250 had been loaned to the farmers under this system.

When it is realized that the various lines of industry just enumerated have been made possible in the province of Manitoba during the last thirty years, and that the agricultural possibilities of the province are yet in their infancy, it must become apparent to the intelligent reader how difficult it is to present even a bird's-eye view of the wonderful possibilities which Greater Manitoba offers to all settlers along the lines of the Canadian National Railways.

CLIMATE

The outstanding characteristics of Manitoba's climate are the length and brightness of sunshine, the decisive nature of the change from month to month, and the absence of fog or humidity. There is sunshine, on the average, during 290 days in every year. The winters are clear, bright and frosty, with no rains and comparatively light snowfall. There are seldom long periods of really severe cold, and in some winters there is very little snow. The snow goes quickly in the spring—usually about April 1st—and the transition from the winter to the summer methods of travel is rapid. Sometimes in March or April, there is a short period when bright thawing days alternate with fairly sharp drops in night temperatures. The average date to begin sowing wheat in a widespread way is April 20th. From that time on summer is in full swing. The weather is bright and warm, with long hours of sunshine, and an atmosphere so clear that a newspaper can be read before sunrise and after sunset. There is almost an entire absence of "fogginess." Wheat harvest is reached in August.

Autumn always brings softly lighted landscapes, splashed with gold and green and crimson. There is a moderate amount of rainfall, and each morning finds just a little more "nip" in the air, until the plows are stopped by the frost, about November 5th to 10th.

The normal precipitation in Manitoba is 20 inches—a very desirable amount—distributed as follows: Jan., .98; Feb., .67; Mar., 1.21; Apr., 1.44; May, 1.98; June, 3.59; July, 3.26; Aug., 2.05; Sept., 2.00; Oct., 1.33; Nov., 1.14; Dec., .87. It will be seen that the months of heaviest rainfall are June and July, when it can best help growing crops.

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Possessing varied natural resources of economic value, manufacturing industries are following agricultural settlement. There are raw materials here for manufacturing many articles that are now imported, and for which the western markets are steadily expanding. Hydro-electric power, chiefly used by manufacturers in Winnipeg, is available in much larger quantities than present consumption and at unprecedently low rates. There are in Winnipeg and suburbs over 1,000 industrial plants which have an annual output totalling $149,000,000 and employ about 25,000 hands. The number is being added to constantly. A mill to make pulp from grain straw and a wood pulp and paper mill are among recently projected industries. Brandon and Portage la Prairie are also industrial points, the last-named city having hydro-electric service from the provincial government rural transmission line. There will be many opportunities for the rising generation to participate in the future industrial developments of the richly endowed country—precisely the same opportunities as the children of the pioneer settlers found in the United States and Eastern Canada.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan has the distinction of being the principal wheat-growing province of Canada, the production in 1923 being valued at 242 million dollars. Excepting Russia, its area, 251,700 square miles, is greater than that of any European country. Of this area 8,892 square miles comprise water bodies, leaving 242,608 square miles of land. It is estimated that 70,000,000 acres are suitable for general agricultural purposes, of which 27,000,000 acres are still unoccupied. Tracts not suited for tillage or pasturage are capable of producing forests of economic value, while the waters are valuable for their fisheries. There are also important mineral areas. Country grain elevators number 2,304, at 797 railway stations, and have an aggregate storage capacity of 72,854,000 bushels. There are 6,150 miles of railway.

Until 1905, when it was created a province, Saskatchewan was a part of the Canadian Northwest Territories, with a sparse and scattered population. It has now a population of 815,000, and 75 per cent of the people are on the land, a fact which accounts for the remarkable agricultural and general development that has taken place in nineteen years.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS

Co-operative movements are popular among the farmers and have been very successful. Co-operative trading by farmers is said to be more highly developed in Saskatchewan than in any other part of the American continent.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, owned and controlled entirely by the farmers of the province, is the largest grain-handling concern in the world. At the end of 1923, the company was operating 386 country elevators; to that number 40 more have been added this year (1924), at a cost of more than $500,000. The total capacity of these elevators exceeds sixteen million bushels. In eleven years, up to the end of 1923, the company handled over 350 million bushels of grain through its country elevators.

CREAMERY BUTTER INDUSTRY

While it is natural in this wheat-growing province that the grain growers' organization should be the largest, equally notable has been the growth of the co-operative creamery movement. Starting in 1907 with four creameries and 213 patrons, it has grown under government supervision to 28 creameries with 18,000 patrons. In all, there are now 59 creameries in operation in the province, the greater number of them being located on lines of the Canadian National Railway; thirty-seven are privately owned.

In 1906, the creamery butter production of the province amounted to 132,146 pounds, in 1921 it rose to 7,030,053 pounds, and in 1923 the 65 plants manufactured 10,867,010 pounds — nearly four million pounds increase in three years. Every month, winter and summer, the record shows an increase over the corresponding month of the previous year, indicating that the farmers are now giving greater attention to the dairying branch of their operations, finding it a steady and profitable source of revenue. The Co-operative Creamery Company has seven cold storage plants, and thirty-eight of the creamery plants are equipped with mechanical refrigeration, each having a capacity for two or more carloads.

WOOL MARKETED CO-OPERATIVELY

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, is strictly a sheep men's wool-marketing organization, under which are federated all the wool producers and marketing associations in Canada. Its western office, situated in Regina, looks after the co-operative marketing of the western clip, which now averages over 370,000 pounds annually. The average price obtained during the last nine years has been 32 2/5 cents f.o.b. at point of shipment. The wool is sold on a graded basis, expert graders being provided free of charge by the Federal Department of Agriculture. Over one thousand sheep men market their wool through this organization.

GOVERNMENT AIDS

Farmers are able to buy cattle, sheep and hogs under the provisions of the Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act. The raising of $500,000 is authorized, to be used for the purchase of livestock, to be sold on credit terms to applicants who are recommended by the officers of their agricultural society, creamery company, grain growers' associations or returned soldiers' organizations. This plan has been in operation for more than ten years and has proved most satisfactory. Public stock yards are located at Prince Albert and Moose Jaw, where stock is assembled for sale and shipment, and local buyers come in competition with buyers for export, thus ensuring highest market prices. The introduction of silos, the more extensive cultivation of forage crops and the establishment of packing plants are having a highly beneficial effect on the livestock industry in the province.

Mention is made elsewhere of outstanding prizes awarded to Western Canada farm products at leading national and international exhibitions, over a period of several years, but it will not be out of place to point out here that Saskatchewan won 126 of the most coveted prizes at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, the Guelph Winter Fair and the great International at Chicago, in 1923, with livestock exhibits. These included a special challenge cup and perpetual trophy, five grand championships, three reserve grand championships, two reserve championships, one senior championship, a medal for the best Clydesdale female and twenty-two first prizes. What better tribute could be paid to the livestock products of this young province, or the suitability of the country for breeding and raising high-class livestock?

POULTRY

Compared with the record for 1922, there was an increase of half a million turkeys on Saskatchewan farms in 1923, and an increase of one and a half millions of all fowl. These figures indicate that poultry raising is a rapidly developing sideline in the province.

In December, 1923, the Co-operation and Markets Branch assisted producers in marketing fifteen carloads of dressed turkeys, which realized an average net price of 19.3 cents per pound to the producers.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

The Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture assists farmers in finding markets for their produce, particularly those commodities that are not marketed through the farmers' co-operative companies. Co-operative horse sales, co-operative poultry killing and shipping, egg circles, etc., are provided for. The Branch also assists with the organization of agricultural co-operative associations for the purpose of buying farm supplies, marketing farm produce, including livestock, and for the purpose of providing community halls in rural districts. The Branch also administers certain acts that are designed to provide for better markets, more uniform grading and ultimately a better price to the producer for farm produce.

There are 390 active co-operative associations in the province with 16,847 shareholders. In 1923 the total business transacted by co-operative organizations in the province amounted to fifty million dollars.

STOCK RAISING INCREASES FARM PRODUCTS

Stock raising is an important branch of agriculture in Saskatchewan and guarantees the permanency and prosperity of the industry. Farm herds and flocks are growing steadily. The government gives encouragement by various fostering aids, such as importing the best breeding strains and selling them to the farmers or farmers' organizations at cost on credit terms.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Located in the center of Canada's three prairie provinces and comprising the lion's share of the most fertile soil in the great wheat belt of Western Canada, Saskatchewan has other rich natural resources in the form of coal and various metallic and non-metallic minerals, which offer a promising field for investment and development. Increasing agricultural production only emphasizes the desirability of utilizing these potential resources of wealth, now to a large extent lying idle, through lack of the capital and enterprise required to put them into profitable operation.

During the year 1923, the farmers of Saskatchewan harvested the greatest crop in the history of the province, but compared with the agricultural output, the industrial production of the province, while increasing, is only a mere fraction of what it might be.

There is abundant raw material, market and labor available in Saskatchewan for the immediate development of several industries. In the southern part of the province there are extensive areas of lignite coal, stoneware, pottery and firebrick clays of finest quality which await industrial exploitation. Several coal mines are operating and a process is being developed for briquetting the coal in order to improve it for domestic purposes. There are good clay deposits in other parts of the province, also a number of large deposits of sodium sulphate distributed over a wide territory.

In the little-explored North, there are mineral areas, coal, clays, oil shales and silica sands, which are now being investigated. There is also considerable timber, it being estimated that eight million board feet of timber and seventy-two million cords of pulp wood are available. The forest belt extends for many miles north of the North Saskatchewan River and should supply an enormous amount of lumber for years to come.

The northern lakes furnish the finest fresh-water fish obtainable anywhere, considerable quantities of which are exported to the United States and Eastern Canada. The fisheries of this province will eventually become a very important industry. Settlers can obtain domestic licenses for a nominal fee, to take fish with nets for their own use.

It is estimated that the possible water powers in Saskatchewan that have so far been examined, are capable of a maximum development of 1,297,191 horse power.

Under government auspices, the clay deposits have been subjected to a long series of scientific investigation and their fine qualities proved, and it is felt that there are openings today for factories requiring such raw materials, as large quantities of clay products of various kinds are now imported which could be made here. For the immediate investment of capital the following opportunities, among many others, offer an almost infailing guarantee of satisfactory returns:

Chemical plant producing sodium sulphate, Glauber salts and by-products.

Clay plant producing firebrick, whiteware, stoneware and tile.

Coal carbonization plant producing high-grade fuel and all the by-products of coal.

The labor legislation of Saskatchewan is eminently fair to both employers and employees. Provincial taxes and assessments on industry are very small and from every point of view, it is believed that the investor will find the province a safe and profitable field for investigation and investment.

CLIMATE

The climate of Saskatchewan is marked by the striking contrast of two seasons only, winter and summer, bringing with them alternation of fruitful labor and of an enforced repose that is divided between profitable industry and pleasure. Spring opens at nearly the same time all over the country. Early in April the alders and willows are in leaf, and the eastern anemone covers the southern exposures to the verge of the Arctic circle. The nights, however, are cool, and throughout the period of greatest heat, in July, the cool night breezes beget a welcome and refreshing change, generally accompanied by refresh-

ing dews. This protects the cereals from the effects of drought, even in dry seasons, and produces a rich growth of prairie grass. As to the winters, undoubtedly they are cold and long, but on the whole they are health-giving, agreeable and singularly steady. The atmosphere and the snow alike are dry. The snowflake is hard and gritty and can be brushed off clothing like dust. No thaw, strictly speaking, takes place until spring, except on rare occasions of a Chinook, that is, a southwest wind. Usually spring advances rapidly, for though the mean temperature during April and May may be in the neighborhood of thirty-seven degrees, the average daily maximum would be at least thirty to forty degrees higher. The greater part of the rain falls during the growing season, and hence is particularly effective agriculturally. The distribution has been found one that is well adapted to the production of the highest quality of wheat.

SOILS MOST FERTILE IN THE WORLD

If we were asked to state what, in our opinion, constitutes the essential or distinguishing characteristic of the western prairie soils, we should unhesitatingly answer that it is the large proportion of vegetable matter and its concomitant nitrogen they possess. It is to this fact unquestionably, that they primarily owe their remarkable fertility and lasting quality. For the most part, they certainly contain abundant stores of the mineral elements of plant food, but in this respect they do not differ from many soils of less productiveness in other parts of the Dominion. It is the larger percentage of nitrogen-holding humus-forming material and its intimate incorporation with the sand and clay that give to these soils their superiority chemically, physically and biologically. It has been found that these prairie soils, during the growing season, retain amounts of water far in excess of those present in soils less rich in organic matter, though favored with a heavier precipitation. Further, the high absorptive capacity of these soils under suitable cultural methods allows moisture to be held over from one season to another.

As regards these soils, nitrogen may be regarded as the chief index of their fertility, the most reliable measure of their crop-producing power—and this is true for both clay and sandy loams. In this connection, it may be remarked that the extraordinary growth that characterizes vegetation on the prairies, as soon as the season opens, is unquestionably due, for the most part, to the fact that very rapid nitrification takes place in the spring and early summer months, consequent upon the large water content of the soil and the high temperatures which then prevail.

The foregoing, taken from a report made by Dr. Frank Shutt, chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms, applies to Manitoba and Alberta as well as to Saskatchewan.

GAME AND FISH

Opportunities for sport with rod and gun are not lacking in this province. In all parts of the settled districts prairie chicken and partridge are plentiful, and under well-enforced protective measures their numbers are increasing. Shooting is only permitted for a short period in the autumn. Water fowl breed about the prairie lakes and in the uninhabited regions in the North, and immense numbers of geese and ducks are found in almost every part of the country, furnishing excellent shooting for sportsmen. Sanctuaries have been established in suitable localities in which the birds are nesting in greater numbers every year.

In the northern wooded areas moose, elk, caribou and blacktail and whitetail deer are plentiful and many farmers and others proceed thither in the fall for two or three weeks' hunting.

For the angler there are many kinds of excellent fish in the principal lakes and rivers. But the chief supply of fish is in the regions north of the North Saskatchewan River, where whitefish, pickerel, pike and perch, the leading varieties in the lakes and rivers of Western Canada, are plentiful, though lake trout, which grow to an immense size, abound in the lakes of the North. This is equally true of all the western "prairie" provinces.

SASKATCHEWAN'S FERTILE LAND AND LUXURIANT GRASSES ARE UNEXCELLED FOR PRODUCING HIGH-CLASS BEEF

A PIONEER SCENE IN THE PARK-LIKE COUNTRY OF SASKATCHEWAN

EDUCATION

Those who laid the foundation for Saskatchewan's system of primary education performed a great work. The first school district was organized in Moose Jaw in 1884, and during the following fifteen years 500 new districts were formed in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The next 500 were formed in the same area in five years, and during the nine years from 1906 to 1915, 2,335 schools, an average of one for each school day, were organized in Saskatchewan. There are today about 4,500 public or primary schools in the province, and 24 collegiate institutes where for very small fees students may prepare for entrance to the University and Normal schools for the training of teachers, and well-equipped high schools at many centers. There are 39 consolidated schools in operation. One hundred and seventy-eight thousand children attend schools, compared with 99,100 in 1910.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Agricultural College is situated at Saskatoon in connection with the Provincial University, and possesses an excellent farm and suitable buildings for carrying on its work. The Extension Department of the college has been organized to carry to Saskatchewan farmers the results of investigations which promise to promote better and more profitable farming. The Better Farming trains, operated annually under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture and the railways, are of great educational value in promoting better systems of agriculture, while the Home-makers' Clubs, with 70 branches, contribute largely to the enrichment of rural life. Agricultural societies, supported by legislative grants, are found in 155 places in Saskatchewan.

TOPOGRAPHY

The general impression that seems to prevail in the minds of those who have passed through the country on one of the trans-continental lines of railway, is that Saskatchewan is a flat, treeless expanse. As a matter of fact, there is a large variety of country; open plain, flat and undulating; park land and valleys beautifully wooded, in the heart of which nestle lovely lakes drained by winding creeks. Even in Southeastern Saskatchewan, which for the most part is open plain, there are beautiful valleys, the most picturesque of which is the Qu'Appelle. Saskatchewan is really a country of open spaces which may consist of either flat or undulating prairie intersected with stretches of brush and timber. It is impossible to go more than forty or fifty miles in any direction without striking timber of some kind, while a large portion of the northern settled section around Prince Albert, Battleford and throughout the Carrot River Valley is park country; that is to say, open spaces dotted by clumps of trees and giving to the country a park-like appearance.

The province is a network of streams, lakes and rivers. Of mountains there are none, properly speaking. Southeastward to the international boundary there is a range of hills that rise very gradually from the surrounding plains and reach a considerable height. The range is known as Moose Mountain, and is about thirty miles from east to west, and half that distance from north to south. More westerly and also near the international boundary, the prairie is broken in two places by ranges of hills. One of these is Wood Mountain. The other range of high lands is called the Cypress Hills, stretching eighty miles east to west, twenty miles north to south and reaching a height of 4,000 feet. In other parts of the plains there are similar breaks in the prairie, though not of such considerable dimensions, such as the Dirt Hills, the Touchwood Hills and some others. Streams and creeks descend from these high lands to the plains around them. Timber is found in the ravines and coulees that intersect the hills.

Southern Saskatchewan is a continuation of the grain-growing areas of Manitoba and includes the great wheat plains of Regina and Moose Jaw. Western Saskatchewan is a rich, mixed farming and ranching country. Central Saskatchewan, through which flows the Saskatchewan River, is pre-eminently suited for mixed farming and the production of wheat. This district lies in the same latitude as the British Isles. The elevation above the sea is 1,300 to 1,500 feet. It is traversed by both the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River, also by the Battle River. The district is also intersected by many tributary rivers and creeks.

The country north of the great Saskatchewan River in the Prince Albert district, consists of open park-like glades where the wild pea-vine and vetch grow breast high. Alternating with clumps of tall white poplar, there are patches of willow and low spots, with nice hay meadows and little gem-like lakes. One might be at home in rural England or the Eastern States, but for the different feel in the air which is the very opposite, in its tonic qualities, from the less bracing characteristics of the more humid clime. This northern section is no lazy man's country, where the settler can plow a mile without striking an obstacle, as on the prairies, but the fertility is there and the soil will repay the extra effort of clearing the occasional patch of scrub. The presence of this growth is a certain indication of moisture. Where the poplar and willow flourish drought is almost unknown, while they are a further evidence of quality of soil, as well as a guarantee of plenteous fuel and shelter for stock.

Alberta

ALBERTA, with an area exceeding that of Great Britain and Ireland, larger than France and Germany, and half again as large as all the New England States of America combined, is fortunate in the possession of various natural resources of great economic value—coal, timber, fish, salt, oil, natural gas, bituminous sands, pottery and other clays. Though agriculture is and always will be the predominant industry of this province; its coal, mineral and timber industries have developed to an extent that has attracted widespread attention, though yet in their infancy. They are destined to play an important part in the future prosperity of the whole western country. The coal is of the best quality for steam and domestic purposes.

The climate is one that is adapted to the growth of a vigorous people. Summer climatic conditions are ideal for the rapid growth of vegetation, and a strong, heavy growth may be looked for in any and every season. The average rainfall is about twenty-one inches, the precipitation coming during the growing season, when it is most needed. Low temperatures are registered, but extreme registers are only of very occasional occurrence, and usually of short duration. Such records are no indication as to the desirability or otherwise of the climate, as account must be taken of the delightful, bright, dry, calm atmosphere which accompanies low temperatures, and the absence of storms. On a typical cold winter day, with the thermometer close to zero, one cannot only walk or drive without discomfort, but with keen enjoyment.

The ground generally freezes so as to stop plowing some time in November, but there is not, usually, weather that could be called severe until toward Christmas. The ground remains frozen until spring, and seeding operations may start anywhere from the middle of March to the latter part of April. Good grass may be looked for early in May.

SOIL FERTILITY

The soil is generally of a rich, black loam on a chocolate clay subsoil, which is very retentive of moisture. It is exceedingly productive and the natural vegetation is very luxuriant.

Owing to the favorable conditions already referred to, combining great fertility of soil, ample rainfall, plenty of heat and the great length of the days—the sun shines for eighteen hours a day in midsummer—there occurs a rapidity of growth of all vegetation which can only be realized by those who have seen it. These conditions are eminently favorable to practically all forms of husbandry, whether in the production of grain, hay, roots, gardening, dairy farming or the raising of livestock.

All ordinary crops, such as are usually grown anywhere in the eastern provinces of Canada, or in the more northerly or central western states, with the exception of tree fruits, may be grown in Central Alberta, and generally with better results, greater yields being obtained with less labor and with a greater degree of certainty. It is a very difficult matter to give enquirers exact information as to what yields of various grains may be expected, as this depends to a very great extent upon the farmer himself, and the thoroughness with which he cultivates. In a general way it may be safely said that in Alberta larger yields may be expected than in any other portion of this continent, with the expenditure of the same amount of labor.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

The provincial government has adopted a progressive policy in regard to public free education, and has made very liberal provision for the establishment and maintenance of rural schools. Any rural community, where there are in residence four persons liable to assessment, and not less than eight children of school

age, may organize a public school district, to include territory not more than four miles each way.

The schools are under the direct control and supervision of the provincial department of education, and a high standard of efficiency is maintained. If more advanced education is required than can be imparted at the rural schools, pupils may be sent to the high schools at some of the larger towns, where they are prepared for entrance to the University of Alberta, situated at Edmonton.

With the exception of the Wild Land Tax, which is applied to land held for speculation and kept out of use, and a provincial Public Revenue Tax of one mill, there are no taxes other than such as farmers see fit to impose on themselves for the maintenance of schools, and for local road improvement. There are no other government taxes, either federal or provincial, the province deriving its revenue from certain subsidies from the Dominion treasury and various fees and licenses. The tax for school purposes is limited to not more than $16 on each quarter-section of 160 acres, and for road improvement, not more than *$8 on each quarter-section.*

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The variety and grandeur of the physical features, the diversity and extent of the natural resources of Alberta, represent in an outward form the infinite variety and opportunity of life within its borders. Its development bears an important economic relation to the growth of the Dominion of Canada and to the Empire. Its importance lies in the fact that it contains one of the largest and richest solid areas of agricultural land in Canada or any other British colony, and can sustain a dense and permanent population. Today the population is increasing at the rate of about 20,000 per year, and settlers from all parts of the world are finding Alberta a place where opportunity and advancement are limited only by their own initiative and energy.

Albertans have a healthy pride in their province. Its resources and the development thereof they regard as a task commensurate with the courage and ideals of a great people, and at the same time one which duty and patriotism shall enable them to fulfill. It is their ambition to create a provincial spirit that shall enrich the national life with elements as pure as the vitalizing air of her hills and forests.

GRAIN PRODUCTION—STRIKING RECORD

In 1913, Alberta produced a total wheat crop of 34,372,000 bushels. In 1923, the production from 5,973,000 acres was 167,265,000 bushels, an average of 28 bushels per acre, according to provincial government returns. Equally remarkable has been the development of other grains. In 1913, the oat crop was 71,542,000 bushels, in 1923, it was 114,977,000 bushels. Barley, in 1913, yielded 6,334,000 bushels, and in 1923, yielded 14,778,000 bushels. In 1913, the rye crop was 370,000 bushels; in 1923, the crop totalled 1,500,000 bushels.

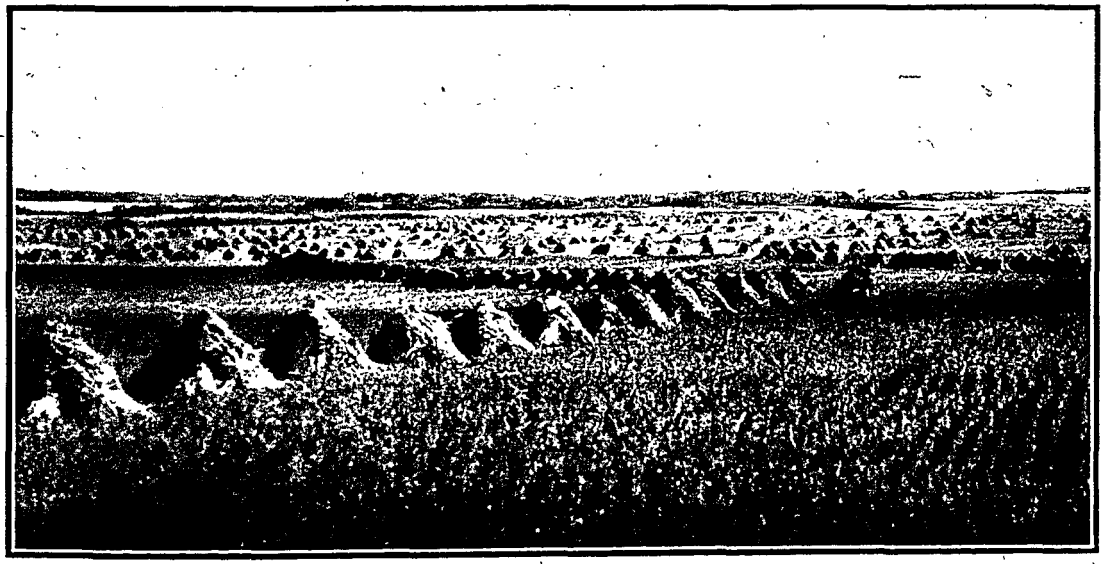
GRAIN ELEVATORS

There are 940 country elevators in Alberta, with a total capacity of 24,558,000 bushels. The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, established by special legislation in 1913, and amalgamated with the Grain Growers' Company, Limited, on September 1, 1917, under the name "United Grain Growers, Limited," provides assistance for the construction and operation of farmers' co-operative elevators, and for the purchase of co-operative supplies, such as flour, salt, binder twine, fencing, posts, coal, lumber, harness, wire and other articles. It also acts as a commission agent in selling livestock and, to a limited extent, farm produce. The company has 156 elevators, 153 flour houses, eight supply sheds and 124 coal sheds. The percentage of the yearly crop handled by the United Grain Growers, Limited, is increasing, which in itself is testimony of the service they are giving. A large public terminal elevator has been erected at Edmonton with a capacity for 2,500,000 bushels, which will facilitate the handling of grain in the central and northern sections of the province, especially that moving to Canadian seaports on the Pacific.

STOCK RAISING PROFITABLE

Few countries contain a larger area of land so well suited to stock raising. Everywhere the raising of beef cattle is a safe undertaking. Pasturage is abundant throughout the summer, and in most years throughout the greater portion of the winter. Native hay is likewise abundant, and, as the country becomes settled and the growing of feed is made necessary, oats and the cultivated grasses can be grown to take the place of the native hay.

Horse raising is being successfully carried on, but settlers are giving most of their attention to raising beef cattle. Conditions are most suitable for sheep raising, and flocks, large and small, are found in all parts of the province. Swine breeding also is carried on, and it has proven to be a success wherever tried. The



WHEAT IS STILL KING IN MANY PARTS OF CENTRAL ALBERTA

settler who is not too far distant from railway transportation may profitably specialize in this branch of livestock production. It has been demonstrated that timothy, brome and Kentucky blue grass are adapted to soil and climatic conditions of these latitudes, though as yet there has been no necessity for cultivating fodder grasses extensively.

Good crops of wheat and coarse grains, at fair prices; herds of beef cattle with live steers commanding the highest market returns; hogs at from eight to fifteen cents a pound; butter, cheese, milk and cream products constantly increasing; more farming and better farming; bigger crops and bigger prices—these in themselves are sufficient to explain Alberta's prosperity.

DAIRYING

Dairying in Alberta is carried on under ideal conditions. During the past decade production of creamery butter has doubled every five years. In 1913, it was 4,115,000 pounds, in 1918, 9,053,000 pounds and in 1923, 17,750,000 pounds. Production of factory cheese has shown even greater growth. In 1914, it was 70,580 pounds, in 1919, 520,000 pounds and in 1923, 1,850,000 pounds. There were 75 creameries operating in 1923, compared with 54 in 1922. The value of all dairy products in 1923 was $22,975,000. During 1923, in twelve exhibitions in Canada, extending from Ottawa to Victoria, B. C., Alberta butter exhibits won 62.8 per cent of all first prizes and 50.2 per cent of all prizes. In 1923, more than 20,000 boxes of Alberta creamery butter were shipped direct to the British market. Regular shipments are also now being made to the Orient and to the United States.

COAL

Alberta has 17 per cent of the total coal reserves in the world, 68 per cent of the coal of the British Empire and 89 per cent of Canada's coal. The area of mineable coal is estimated at over eighty thousand square miles, and the deposits are considerably over one hundred billion tons. The production for 1923 was:

Domestic	3,161,741	tons
Sub-bituminous	463,461	"
Bituminous	3,241,614	"
Anthracite	107	"
Briquettes	39,638	"

The number of mines in operation in 1923 was 362.

Alberta coal has now almost entirely displaced the American anthracite in Manitoba, and a large market is being developed in the states of Washington, Dakota and Minnesota and Pacific points in British Columbia.

OTHER MINERALS

Bituminous Sands—Northern Alberta has a most remarkable deposit of bituminous sands, which extends for over one hundred miles along the Athabasca River, and varies from 125 feet to a maximum of about 225 feet in thickness. The Research Branch of the University of Alberta, as well as many private concerns, are working toward the development of a cheap commercial process for the extraction of bitumen from this sand. It is, without doubt, the largest exposure of asphaltic material in the world, and its suitability for road making has already been proven.

Building Stone—There are large quantities of building stone in the province, but up to the present not much development has been done.

Sodium Sulphate or Glauber Salt—There are several large deposits of this material in Alberta, the most notable being about six miles southwest of Minburn and 100 miles east of Edmonton. These deposits cover an area of about thirty acres, and a conservative estimate of the deposits has been given as 100,000 tons for market as sodium sulphate.

Clay—The clay resources of Alberta may be classed among the most important, but up to the present time the commercial value has not been investigated in detail. It is known, however, that the deposits suitable for the manufacture of various kinds of ceramic products are widely distributed throughout the province, east of the Rocky Mountains' escarpment.

Brick is manufactured in most of the important towns of the province, and at Medicine Hat there are three potteries manufacturing tile and the rougher grades of pottery.

Gold has been found in most of the streams in Alberta and quite a number of companies operate during the summer.

Natural Gas is found to be widely distributed throughout the cretaceous rocks which form the substructure of Alberta. In the southeastern part of the province there is an extensive production area. Viking, in Central Alberta, is the center of another extensive field from which the City of Edmonton receives a supply for industrial and domestic purposes.

Petroleum A great deal of money has been spent and much is being spent at the present time in prospecting for petroleum and oil. This development is going on from one end of the province to the other, and there are several wells in various places in commercial value.

WILD GAME

Antelope are found on the plains along the Red Deer River. Deer are found in all parts of the province. Moose and caribou are found in all timbered sections and that part of the province north of the North Saskatchewan River. In the mountains and in the foothills there are big horn sheep, goats, black, cinnamon and grizzly bears, which attract sportsmen from all parts of the globe. Prairie chicken, partridge, wild duck and geese are plentiful.

The many lakes and rivers abound in fish—whitefish, pickerel, jackfish, grayling and goldeyes are very plentiful. Trout are found in rivers that have their sources in the mountains and in streams flowing into such rivers.

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

The school system of the province of Alberta is acknowledged to be equal to any on the continent. Its management is vested in the Provincial Department of Education, under one of the ministers of the government. The organization of school districts is optional with the settlers. Any portion of the province may be created into a public school district, provided that it does not exceed four miles in length or breadth, exclusive of road allowance, and that it contains four actual residents liable to assessment, and eight children between the ages of five and sixteen, inclusive, but the minister may create districts where conditions make it necessary.

At the end of 1923 there were established 3,169 schools and 68 consolidated school districts, with a total enrollment of pupils of 148,045 at the end of June, 1923. There are two Provincial Normal Schools at Calgary and Camrose, and the Alberta University at Edmonton.

Teachers whose qualifications were obtained outside the province will be advisd of their standing upon presentation of documents to the Department of Education, Edmonton. To avoid disappointment, the question of recognition should, if practicable, be determined before arrival in the province. Each teacher must have a certificate of recognized standard of education, and a thorough system of inspection is inaugurated, every school being visited twice during the year.

The government has established free agricultural and domestic science schools for farmers' sons and daughters, which are in session during the winter season. Demonstration Farms, which are in reality model agricultural schools, have been established at Vermilion, Athabasca and Stony Plain, on the Canadian National Railways, and at other points in the province.

British Columbia

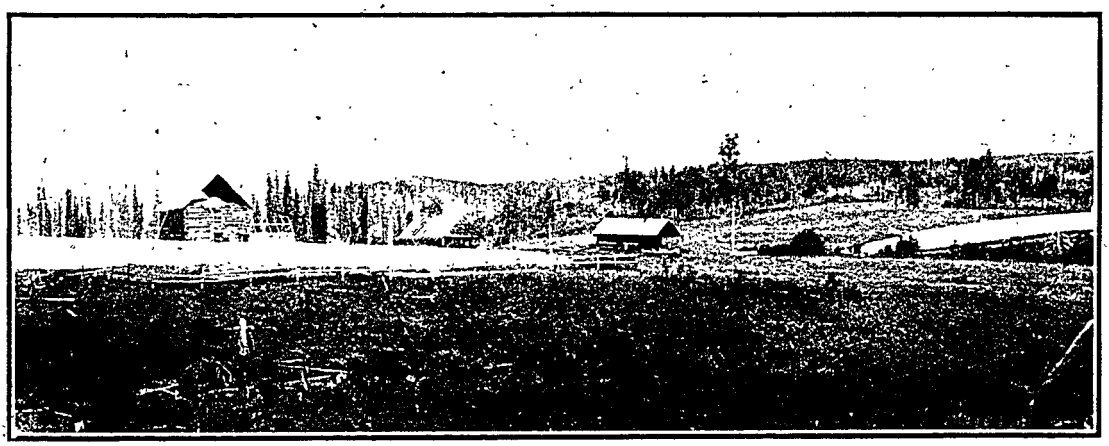
British Columbia, Canada's most westerly province, resting on the Pacific Ocean, with a coast line 7,000 miles in length, has, in addition to its maritime importance, remarkable resources in agriculture, fisheries, minerals and timber. It has an area of 385,855 square miles, nearly three times that of Great Britain and larger than the combined areas of Minnesota, Illinois, New York, Ohio and the Dakotas. The bulk of the agricultural lands are found in the central part of the province, which has been opened up and made accessible for settlement and development by the construction of the Canadian National Railways. The great plateau and valley lands of the central interior are proving attractive to land seekers who desire to make farm homes for themselves; they find there pleasant surroundings and general physical conditions as favorable as in any part of the world. The climate, owing to topography and range, varies greatly. On the coast and on Vancouver Island, it has been compared to that of the south of England, while in the interior there are greater variations in temperature and less rainfall. It has been said that every desire in the matter of climate can be gratified; in fact, on the whole, the climate presents all the conditions met with in European countries lying within the temperate zone. The long summer days of eighteen hours' sunlight, the fertility of the soil, and the temperate, well-balanced weather phenomena insure quick growth and maturing of crops. Irrigation is not necessary in the central part of the province and damage from hail is unknown.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population of British Columbia, widely scattered and composed of many nationalities, is singularly peaceful and law-abiding. Life and property are better protected and individual right more respected, even in the isolated mining communities, than in some of the great centers of civilization in other lands. The province enjoys all the essentials and many of the luxuries and conveniences of modern life. There are few towns which are not provided with waterworks, electric lights and telephones. The hotels are clean and comfortable and the stores well stocked with every possible requirement. A general prosperity is the prevailing condition throughout the country. The larger towns are well supplied with libraries and reading rooms, and the Provincial Government has a system of traveling libraries, by which the rural districts are furnished free with literature of the best description.

The spiritual welfare of the people is promoted by representatives of all the Christian denominations, and there are few communities, however small, which have not one or more churches with resident clergymen.

All the cities and larger towns have well-equipped hospitals, supported by government grants and private subscriptions, and few of the smaller towns are without cottage hospitals.



A PIONEER SCENE IN CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

Central British Columbia is a vast plateau and valley area extending from west of the Rocky Mountains to the Coast Range on the Pacific, and served by the Canadian National Railways. This portion of British Columbia is adapted to diversified or mixed farming. The entire fertile area is bountifully supplied with a rich, wild vegetation consisting of pea-vine and vetch which, added to an abundance of good water and a moderate climate, free from damaging hail and heavy wind storms, make it an ideal country in which to make comfortable homes.

Separate publications, giving detailed information in this portion of British Columbia, will be mailed to you free on application to Superintendent of Land, Colonization and Development Departments, Canadian National Railways, corner 4th and Jackson Streets, St. Paul, Minn. When writing, please state your present circumstances and your plans for the future, in order that you may have individual attention.

EDUCATION

The province affords excellent opportunities. The school system is free and non-sectarian. The expenditure for educational purposes amounts to over $7,500,000 annually. The government pays the teacher's salary and makes a grant toward cost of erecting a schoolhouse where six children, between the ages of six and sixteen, can be brought together. For outlying farming districts and mining camps this arrangement is specially advantageous. High schools are also established in districts having fifteen or more children who are the holders of high school entrance certificates. British Columbia has charge of her own public and high schools, and receives a liberal per capita grant in aid from the Dominion Government. Attendance in public schools is compulsory. The Educational Department is presided over by a minister of the government. There are also a superintendent and corps of inspectors, also locally elected boards of trustees in each district. According to the last educational report, there were 1,044 schools in operation, of which 67 are high schools. The number of pupils enrolled was 94,888, and of teachers 3,118.

HUNTING AND FISHING

The sportsman will find a greater variety of fish and game in British Columbia than in any other part of North America; there are, indeed, few regions that can boast of anything like the same variety of species. With rifle or smooth-bore, or with rod, there is an almost bewildering choice. The three great parallel mountain ranges of the mainland hold an immense amount of big game. There are big horn sheep, goat, caribou and deer. Wild fowl are abundant.

AGRICULTURE

British Columbia contains 226,186,370 acres, exclusive of lakes. Of this area, according to B. C. Government Report, approximately 50,000,000 acres can be utilized for some kind of agricultural activity. About 50 per cent of this, however, is only suitable for range or pastoral purposes, 22,608,000 may be classed as arable farm land, amenable to cultivation, and about 2,000,000 acres, or 8 per cent, are well adapted to fruit growing, etc.

A large percentage of good agricultural land in the province is still covered with valuable timber, varying in density according to the amount of precipitation, which is somewhat heavy on the western mountain slopes, and which renders clearing somewhat difficult and expensive. There are, however, in the central interior large areas of comparatively open land with unbounded possibilities for stock raising as well as mixed farming.

The contour of the province is apt to give a stranger a false impression, as very little agricultural land can be seen from the main routes of travel, by railway or steamboat. In the valleys one often seems hemmed in by mountains, which, as a fact, are many miles away, the intervening foothills serving to hide extensive benches, prairie-like flats and small valleys, all more or less capable of cultivation. In the central belt, there are extensive stretches of level land, dotted with groves of small timber and plentifully watered by rivers, creeks and lakes.

The capabilities of the soil of these immense districts are practically unlimited. All of it that is not too elevated to serve only for grazing purposes will produce all the ordinary field crops. It has been practically shown that apples, cherries and other tree fruits can be grown successfully as far north as latitude 54 degrees, while bush and vine fruits, wild and cultivated, flourish everywhere.

MARKETS

There is a large and growing demand for farm products in British Columbia. That province is forced to purchase from outside sources annually $17,143,322 worth of products which it is eminently fitted to raise, $4,173,321 being purchased from foreign points, and $12,970,001 from other provinces. For years to come the market will be able to absorb at good prices all products grown in the province. In addition to the home market, Alaska and the Yukon offer a steadily increasing market for farm products. Thus, any surplus that might exist may be readily absorbed.

FRUIT GROWING

Fruit growing is rapidly assuming important proportions in British Columbia. The annual return to growers totals several million dollars. Distinction has been won by the growers, by the size and flavor of their products. World-wide fame as a fruit country has been acquired by Southern British Columbia. Apples, grapes, apricots, peaches, plums, pears, crabapples, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, etc., are grown in abundance. The soil in many of the interior valleys of Central British Columbia is especially adapted to the growing of small fruits. Some of the districts are attaining considerable fame by the heavy production of strawberries of large size and delicious flavor. There, the late season for this fruit assures a ready market. Raspberries, currants and gooseberries appear to do equally well. Apples, plums, pears and cherries may also be raised with like success.

FISHERIES

The commercial fisheries of British Columbia are of great importance. They are more valuable than those of any other province in Canada. In 1922, British Columbia fisheries produced $18,872,833, or 45 per cent of the total for the Dominion. The output that year exceeded that of Nova Scotia by $8,663,575, and it exceeded that of all the other provinces combined by $6,154,714. The interior lakes and streams are abundantly stocked with trout.

MINING

The value of the products of the mines in British Columbia for 1922 amounted to $32,167,463. During the year 1923, the total production was approximately $39,699,758, an increase of about $7,532,295 over 1922. In 1924, production amounted to $45,000,000.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING

The advantages of diversified farming over special farming are many and important, and there is scarcely a district in British Columbia in which diversified farming may not be carried on more profitably than any special branch of the industry.

The opportunities for profitable diversified farming are practically unlimited. The demand for every product of the farm is great and ever-increasing, the present supply being wholly inadequate for the local market. Under a system of small land holdings, with diversified field culture, every object of cultivation is at present profitable.

Dairying is fast becoming one of the most important factors in British Columbia agriculture, and if rightly conducted is one of the surest money-makers of our

varied industries. It is more rational than any one-crop system, as its practice tends to the proper rotation of crops, and maintains and increases the fertility of the land; and affords steady employment with returns which are remunerative in accordance to the amount of brains and ability mixed with the business.

Poultry raising and bee keeping are also two thriving industries which are rapidly developing and proving profitable.

FIELD AND ROOT CROPS

Grain is not grown extensively in British Columbia as yet. The central interior of this province combines grain growing, to a considerable extent, with its splendid dairying and stock-raising possibilities. While oats are the principal grain crop, wheat, barley and rye are also produced in different parts of the province, the yield varying with soil and local conditions. A yield of 80 bushels of oats to the acre is not uncommon.

Potatoes, turnips, beets, mangels and all other roots grow in profusion in alluvial soils, wherever their cultivation has been attempted. Turnips and mangels average 15 to 16 tons per acre, and potatoes 5.77 tons or 192 bushels per acre. A striking tribute to the quality of British Columbia potatoes is shown in the fact that the Stillwell Trophy, open to competition by all North America, was won in 1911 by British Columbia.

CULTIVATED GRASSES

Besides the nutritious bunch grass which affords good grazing to cattle, horses and sheep on the benches and hillsides, all the cultivated grasses grow in profusion wherever sown. Red clover, alfalfa, corn, sainfoin, alsike, timothy and brome-grass yield large returns—three crops in the season in some districts and under favorable circumstances. Meadow hay averages about two tons to the acre and the average price $16.00.

TOBACCO CULTURE

Tobacco growing has proved successful in several districts, notably in Okanagan, where a leaf of superior quality is produced. Tobacco of commercial value will grow in almost any part of Southern British Columbia. An average crop per acre would be 1,500 lbs., but often 2,000 lbs. or more is raised.

BULBS

Experiments have proved that the soil and climate in and about Victoria are admirably adapted to the production of flowering bulbs, and quite a large business has been established. There is a good market for all the bulbs that can be grown, as the bulk of those used in North America are imported from Europe, and the Pacific Coast alone uses 50,000,000 annually. The profit to be derived from bulb growing is estimated at over $2,000 per acre.

BEE KEEPING

The importance of bee keeping is beginning to be recognized, and a considerable quantity of delicious honey of home production is found in the local markets. As the area of cultivation extends, bee keeping should become a profitable adjunct of general farming.

Indian corn, melons and tomatoes are profitable items in the output of the small farmer and are successfully grown in all of the settled districts.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle raising is one of the growing industries of the province. The efforts of the dairymen's and livestock associations have proved successful in improving the grade of livestock of the province.

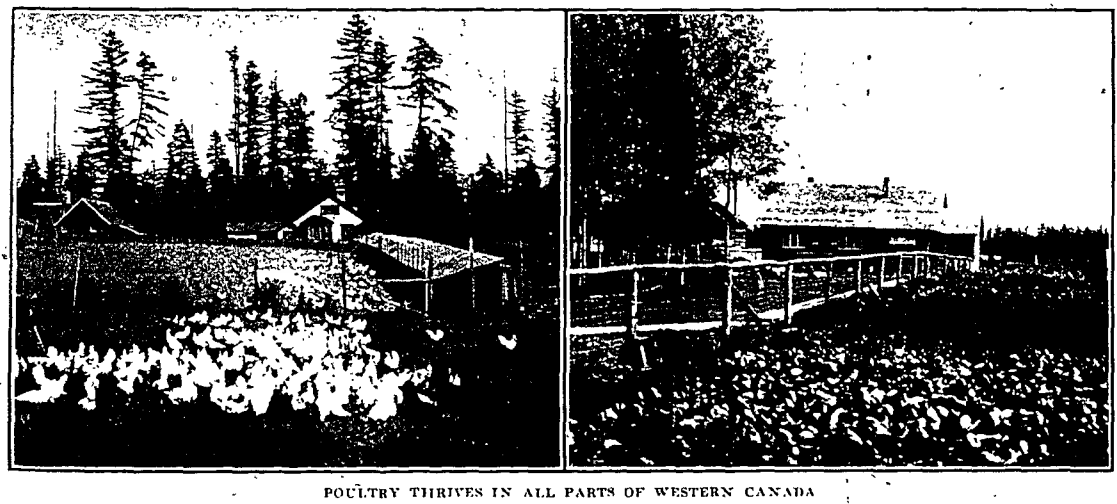
While the province is capable of raising all the beef, mutton and pork required for home consumption, a very large quantity is imported, the money sent abroad annually amounting to about $5,500,000 for dressed meats and livestock for slaughter. The parts of the province particularly adapted to cattle raising are the interior plateaus, though there is scarcely a district in which the keeping of a few head will not pay well.

Sheep raising is another branch of agriculture capable of great expansion. In the past, the ranchers of the interior objected to sheep, as they are such close feeders, and sheep raising was confined chiefly to Southern Vancouver Island and the Gulf islands, where considerable numbers were produced. There are many localities in the interior where sheep raising is now very profitable.

Hogs are probably the most profitable livestock, owing to the general demand for pork, bacon, ham and lard, and much attention is now being given to raising them. Several million dollars worth of hogs and hog products are imported annually, and prices are always good, so that the farmer can never make a mistake in keeping a small drove of pigs. The increased production of hogs has encouraged the establishment of some small packing houses, but there is room for great expansion. Hogs thrive in every part of the province and are in demand at all seasons.

WATER POWER

All the water in rivers and streams of the province is in the right of the government and may be appropriated for various purposes under the rules and regulations of the "Water Act." Of these purposes, the most important are power and irrigation. In



POULTRY THRIVES IN ALL PARTS OF WESTERN CANADA

respect of the first mentioned, there is probably no area on the continent of America so favored in water power resources. Large power sites are strategically situated, so that in time many districts may be served with electrical energy by transmission lines of economic length.

LUMBERING

One of the most readily available and most important of British Columbia's natural resources is her immense timber reserve. The most recent statistics covering Canada's timber stand gives this province from 350,000,000,000 to 400,000,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber. Commercially, the most important species are the Douglas-fir, western red cedar, silver spruce, western soft pine, western hemlock, Englemann spruce, cottonwood and balsam.

There are 424 sawmills established at present, 352 of which operate, and 123 shingle mills, 107 of which are operating; the former with an estimated daily capacity of 12,766,000 F. B. M., and the latter with a daily capacity of 16,889,000 shingles.

PULP AND PAPER

British Columbia, with its thousands of miles of protected coast line, tremendous water power and great reserves of timber, provides a field for the production of pulp and paper that is without a rival. With pulpwood forests bordering on the ocean, and enormous areas yet untouched in the central and northern interior, the province will be able, when developed, to supply the world's markets with every grade and quality of pulp paper. British Columbia looks to the rapidly developing pulp and paper markets of Asia, Australia and South Africa. An important point in favor of this industry is the mild coast climate, which permits of work being carried on the year round.

LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD

The provincial Land Settlement Board, a branch of the Department of Agriculture, was created to assist in land development and to encourage greater production. Unimproved lands are given first consideration. Practically all lands developed are close to transportation. Land may be obtained through the board by payment of 20 per cent of the sale price. The balance is payable in yearly installments spanning fifteen years, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent on the unpaid balance. A settler must establish residence on the land within twelve months of purchase. The board proposes to make it possible for the farmer to help himself to earn a good living under pleasant conditions.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Vancouver Island is about 285 miles long with an average width of 60 miles. Estimated area is 15,000 square miles. Owing to its position in the path of warm Pacific winds, Vancouver Island, as a whole, enjoys an exceptionally mild climate. Heavy snows are unknown; frosts slight, infrequent and of short duration; and excessive heat is not experienced. Spring opens early. Precipitation varies considerably, from 34 inches at Victoria to 120 inches at the north of the Island. The country in general is heavily timbered; in fact some of the finest timber in the world is found upon the Island. The coal measures are practically inexhaustible. Large deposits of copper and gold-copper ores, bodies of magnetite, hæmatite and other iron ores, marble, sandstone, granite and cement exist; fisheries are extensive.

The soil on Vancouver Island is very fertile and capable of producing all kinds of grains, fruits and vegetable crops, and is especially recommended for fruits, vegetables and diversified farming. Railroad facilities at present are provided by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway to Nanaimo and Port Alberni, and the Canadian National Railways' line is being built to Port Alberni from Victoria, the capital of the province of British Columbia. Surveys are made for the extension of the above lines to the north of the Island. Coast steamers ply regularly on the east and west coast, and there are short lines, steam and electric, on Saanich Peninsula. Adequate steamship service operates between Victoria and Vancouver on the mainland of British Columbia, also from Victoria south to Seattle.

There are quite a number of successful farms on Vancouver Island, on which are fruit growers, dairymen, poultry raisers and bee keepers. The amount of land usually put under cultivation is from ten to twenty acres.

The Victoria-Patricia Bay branch of the Canadian National Railways, which runs through the Saanich Peninsula, taps a district that is developing into one of the best small-fruit districts in Canada. Dairying and seed growing also do well. Assured and substantial incomes are possible from small farms specializing in the above branches of agriculture, supplemented by poultry raising, bees, pigs and a few sheep. There are good markets; the climate is ideal, and it is only a matter of time when the Saanich Peninsula will have a very largely increased acreage under cultivation.

"NO. 1 NORTHERN" AS FAR AS THE EYE CAN REACH

Letters From Actual Settlers

W. J. CUMMINGS, GLENLEA, MAN.—"I doubt if there is any place that offers more favorable conditions for the development of the dairy industry than Manitoba at the present time, and I believe it is only necessary for these conditions to become more widely known to the men interested in dairying, when we will have in Manitoba dairy herds second to none. There is no question that few districts offer more advantages to the dairy industry than Manitoba.

Alfalfa, clover and timothy have been successfully grown in different parts of the province, and I believe these crops will be much more extensively developed as the dairy industry increases in the older settled districts. I do not know of any soil more productive than that found in Manitoba, nor any of the one crop countries that will produce more feed to the acre, of the requirements for the development of the dairy herd. It is an undisputed fact that Manitoba will produce a root crop equal to any place, if the crop is given the proper care and attention, and the same might be said of the ensilage crop, and it is not necessary for me to mention anything of the grain returns, as they are known to be very good, and when taking into consideration the feeding of the dairy animal, the above is the feed required to produce the balanced ration which makes the records in the dairy.

The dairy industry is in its infancy in Manitoba at the present time, but this will change as soon as the existing conditions are made known to the men interested in dairying, as the land here at the present time is selling at one-third its value to the dairymen, when taking into consideration the returns it will yield.

No place offers a better market for dairy products than Canada, and this condition will continue to remain so for an almost unlimited time, as we have a young growing country that abounds in wealth, still unsettled and undeveloped, and as this settlement comes to us, so will the demand come in all classes of business for development in every line, and we will have large business centers grow in what is now undeveloped territory and that will add to the present demand and furnish still a larger market at a good price, for all products that can be produced on the farm."

E. W. BANKS, BENITO, MAN.—"I came to the Swan River Valley as a young man 21 years of age, in 1898. At that time we had no roads, either public or railroads. I went through all the stages of pioneering of those days, starting with nothing in the shape of cash and very little farming experience, as most of us did who came here when this part of Manitoba was opened up. The days of homesteading are practically past, but my experience is that it is better to pay the price and buy land in a settled district that has all the facilities for marketing, good roads, good railroad service, as we have here, coupled with first-class land. I have never known a complete crop failure; personally, have never had a year that was profitless. Only one hail storm in 26 years, and that affected a strip about one-half a mile wide. Soil is from eight inches to two feet deep—black loam with yellow clay sub-soil, generally throughout the valley. I have had many crops that averaged around forty bushels for wheat, and two years ago one field of 21 acres yielded 1,261 bushels of No. 1 Northern. The rainfall is plentiful. All kinds of grasses do well, also clover. I have alfalfa that is yielding heavy after ten years on the same field. Land is selling below value and times were never better to make a start. All a man needs is a fair amount of common sense and lots of ambition to be assured of success. While the immediate returns may not appear so attractive, yet one on the farm is assured of a living and is always adding to his capital in improvement to the farm and stock. I should say that $2,000 would be a fair capital to start with on a quarter-section. Many could do on less. There is plenty of work both winter and summer at fair wages, that to us, who worked out 25 years ago, look like fortunes. I and my family own one section clear title, with full equipment of stock and machinery, which at present prices would be worth about $25,000. Besides that, we have a comfortable "nest egg" in case of rainy days. Our children are provided with good schools and will get a better education than we were able to get. I do not know where we could have done better, starting without capital at the farming game. We have worked hard, but it has done us no harm, and we know the value of what we have earned. Manitoba and the Swan River Valley have kept fairly well abreast with the times. There are good schools and the best education is available to all, good laws, good roads, and the community spirit is very strong. All we need is a larger population of ambitious young people who love the outdoors. Our winters are not severe—stock doing well outdoors practically all winter. The Swan River Valley is possibly one of the cheeriest farmers' spots in the province."

THOMAS ANDERSON, FAIR VIEW FARM, KELVINGTON, SASK.—"I came to Canada from Iowa in 1903 and after having had a look at conditions in Saskatchewan, homesteaded in what is now the Kelvington district. Our main drawback at first was distance from the railroad. This has now been remedied by the C. N. R. steel being laid to Kelvington. In the years I have been here we have never failed to raise enough for feed and seed, and though the winters are cold, stock does not seem to suffer as much as in Iowa

under similar conditions. We raise mostly oats and wheat. This year's crop is excellent; we should have 30 bushels of wheat to the acre and 50 bushels of oats. Many of my neighbors will have 80 bushels of oats to the acre. Land at Kelvington is still cheap and anyone with a fair measure of industry and thrift can easily acquire a home of his own in a comparatively short time."

JOHN WILD, ST. BENEDICT, SASK.—"I came from Delphos, Ohio, in 1909, to Saskatchewan, locating on 480 acres which I purchased. I am living 15 miles east of Cudworth and now own 580 acres; my buildings are worth $4,000. I have all necessary farm machinery, including threshing outfit, tractor for breaking and ploughing, one car, 18 horses, 50 head of cattle and 50 hogs. Last year I had in crop 175 acres of wheat, 100 acres of oats and 50 acres of barley. My wheat yielded 25 bushels per acre, weighed 60 lbs., and graded No. 2. My oats yielded 40 bushels per acre, weighed 40 lbs., and graded No. 2 CW. My advice to anyone renting high-priced land in the States is to come to Canada, get a home of their own and be independent."

R. W. SANSEN, ROSETOWN, SASK.—"I consider this to be one of the best countries in the world today for a young man to get a start if he has got any ambition and grit in him. I have never yet made a dollar in speculation. I came here with very little money and no experience whatever in prairie farming which proves, does it not, that though we may have an occasionally 'off' year, that the country is all right and will respond generously to genuine human effort. Today I am farming 2,200 acres, have all necessary machinery, livestock, etc., also separate houses for hired help, and a winter home in Saskatoon where my children attend school."

R. E. ARMSTRONG, STAR CITY, SASK.—"Regarding the opportunities that are open here to U. S. farmers who are considering emigrating to Canada, I would like to say that my own personal experience has been very gratifying indeed. There is a wonderful opportunity for a farmer to sell his high-priced land holdings in the East or South and begin farming on a larger scale in this country with no increase of capital. The income which I derived from my farming operations in this country, over a period of years, exceeds that which I made off the same number of acres in the South. Since the district I now live in was first settled, a total crop failure has been unknown, and a man may feel reasonably sure every year he puts his seed in, that he will harvest a satisfactory crop the ensuing fall.

I might also state that the central part of Saskatchewan is equally well adapted for mixed farming, there being plenty of water and good natural pasture. This district is in the famous Carrot River valley."

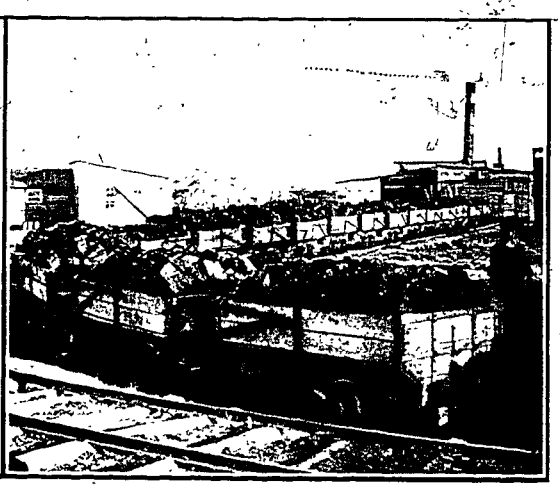
O. BROUNSTEIN, KAMSACK, SASK.—"In 1913, I purchased 377 acres of raw land at $22 per acre. The land was covered with bush and it cost me $3 per acre to have 300 acres broken up. In addition I hired a gang of 25 to 30 men to do 'scrubbing.' The first year I had the land in crop I put in 45 acres of wheat and 255 acres of oats, and threshed in the fall 2,175 bushels of wheat and 25,500 bushels of oats. This I marketed and realized for my wheat $2,350 and for my oats, $11,730, making in all $14,080. A little calculation will show that this amount was sufficient to pay for my land in full and in addition, provide for the expense of breaking, seeding and harvesting the crop grown. The land also was fenced and buildings erected, and all these expenditures, in addition to the cost of the land, were taken care of from this first crop. Whilst the prices received for my grain are higher, of course, than those prevailing now, still it will be noted that they are not nearly as high as the levels reached during the later years of the War, and the showing made is, I think, a most remarkable one and is a splendid testimony to the productiveness of our land here. For three successive years the land mentioned was seeded to oats and averaged during this period a little over 100 bushels to the acre."

DAN CELEMENT, MARCELIN, SASK.—"I was engaged in farming at Crookston, Minn., and Rugby Junction, N. Dak., for several years, but finally left the States to come to Canada in 1906, where I homesteaded at Blaine Lake, Sask., with only a small amount of capital. I sold my homestead in 1913 and bought land in the Marcelin, Sask., district and now own 480 acres there. I also own 16 head of horses and 46 head of cattle, together with a full line of implements, all of which are clear. I have never had a crop failure in this district. My wheat has averaged, during the time I have lived here, about 25 bushels per acre, and I have had yields as high as the following:

Wheat .....50 bushels per acre
Oats .....73 bushels per acre

I now have 225 acres under cultivation and consider that the land here is more highly productive than that in either Minnesota or North Dakota, and that it is less subject to crop failures. I am well satisfied with the progress I have made since I came to Canada."

WALTER WORRELL, DAVIDSON, SASK.—"I came from Topeka, Kansas, in September, 1903, and took up homesteading the same month, starting work the following spring. I have not kept the exact figures of the yield of grain each year. I should think that 19 to 20 bushels per acre would be a fair average. My



YIELDS LIKE THESE ARE NOT EXCEPTIONAL IN WESTERN CANADA

highest yield was 40, and lowest 13 bushels. I am well satisfied with this district. I have traveled quite a bit and I know of no place that I like better. I am sure we have as good land as can be found and with about as few drawbacks as any place that I have been in. I am glad that I came here for I think I have done well, as I started with very little. The country also has made quite a change. We have good schools, good roads and the best telephone system to be found anywhere, and if I were going to start up again I should want it to be in this place."

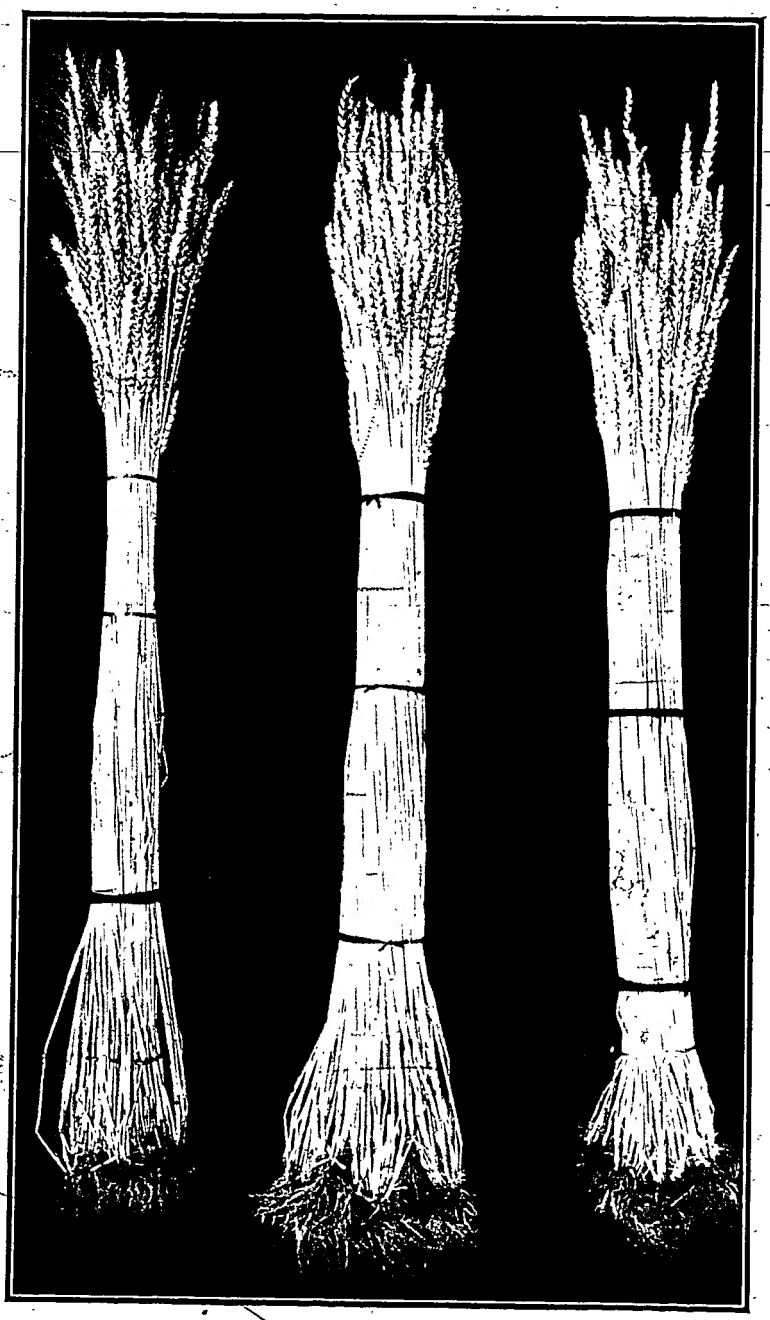
P. S. Eustis, Ranfurly, Alberta.—"After a dozen or more years of unsuccessful efforts in the mercantile business in Western Washington, I decided in 1903 to emigrate to Alberta and, if possible, make a new start in life. Good fortune directed me into Birch Lake District, 100 miles east of Edmonton. To my surprise this country compared with my dreams of what I wanted to find in a new country. I selected a homestead two miles from the town of Ranfurly and returned for my wife and two small children and freighted out from Edmonton (being the days before the C. N. R.) In March of the following year, we began operations. At that time we had no neighbors—today the locality is being well settled; there are churches, schools, telephones and good roads. This transformation is going on in every rural district in Western Canada. I estimate that every quarter-section in every direction is capable of producing a living for a family of ten forever.

I had no previous experience in farming and did my first work awkwardly. From that moment up to the present, I have prospered. Our cattle have increased to our limit in handling. On account of the abundant forage, it is very profitable to carry on farming operations up to my capacity of doing things. Was obliged to buy from time to time over $10,000 worth of farm machinery on time. While this may look like a difficult situation and to a conservative farmer rather unbusinesslike, yet I found that in a district with such abundant resources and possibilities as we have here, I have no difficulty in making my payments when due. I have had 14 good crops out of 15, and the fifteenth would have been considered a very good one for Western Washington, or for a Missourian, although an 'off' year here. No one has any business raising cattle without growing grain, or vice versa, because of the value of the straw raised. As my herd increased I was obliged to buy more land. This required more energy on my part in development and the assuming of more responsibilities, but every chance I have taken of this kind has come through satisfactorily and left me the richer.

I have found the winters much more pleasant than we did in Western Washington. This seems strange and hard to explain, but it is true nevertheless. It is due, no doubt, to the dryness of the air—bright, sunny days are the rule. My wife says she regrets we did not come ten years earlier, as we then could have retired ten years earlier in life. We have about 350 acres under cultivation and we have always had a splendid market for whatever I produced."

W. G. Scott, Vegreville, Alberta.—"We came to Vegreville from Chicago Heights, Ill., in the autumn of 1912, and bought a half-section. The income of it, together with what we derived from the open range, paid for the land in three years. In the spring of 1921 I bought another half-section at $40 per acre. The crop of wheat and oats that year more than half paid for the farm, after deducting the expenses. We are well pleased with conditions here, especially the climate. I have worked outside the entire year since we came here, and have not dressed any warmer than I did in Illinois, and have not suffered near so much from cold. We grow all the small fruits, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, etc., easily. Should we sell out now, we would more than double the capital we came here with and we have twelve children."

Fred C. Borthaven, Vanderhoof, B. C.—"As an old settler in the Nechacko Valley, of Norwegian origin, I can truthfully state that here we have a country of great extent, eminently suitable for settlement by farmers of Scandinavian birth or origin. I have been in this valley since 1913, and in 1918 purchased the land, two miles from Vanderhoof, which I am now farming. When I purchased my land it was all in a wild state; since then I have cleared and put under cultivation two hundred acres. I am successfully growing various grains, such as wheat, oats, barley and rye. A large variety of grasses do well here, particularly timothy, brome and rye grasses. As to vegetables, they do splendidly. My principal occupation is dairying and breeding pure-bred stock. The proceeds of these are most satisfactory. One great point in favor of this country is its healthfulness; the total absence of tuberculosis amongst the cattle. Pigs, as a by-product of dairying, are very profitable. I can conscientiously recommend this valley to all those of my countrymen who want to go into mixed farming and dairying but to succeed, they should have a couple of thousand dollars in ready cash, and what is equally important, be willing to work hard. I am not the only one of Scandinavian origin who is making a success here. There are several farmers of the same origin living near me who are also succeeding."



WHEAT FROM CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN—NOTE THE STRONG STOOL—CLEAN STRAW AND WELL-FILLED HEADS

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